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HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1754.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

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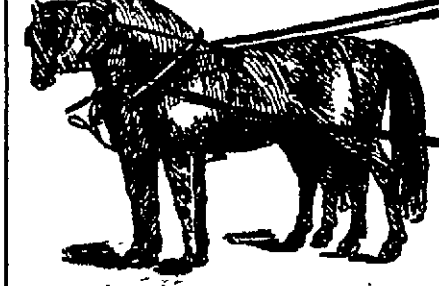
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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom

From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.

J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO

DEAR SIR—It gives me much pleasure to

testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet

Grand Piano used by me at the series of

concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by

the Ovide Music Concert Company. The

piano has a very superior tone quality

and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate

in securing such an instrument.

Yours very faithfully,

EDWARD SCHAEFER,

Musical Concert Company.

J. W. BERGSTROM,

Agent Hawaiian Islands Kroeger

Pianos.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all

impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema,

Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,

and Sores of all kinds, its effects are

marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofula Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and

warranted free from anything injurious to the

WANTS INCOME TAX.

Protest Against Unfair System

of Taxation.

BURDENS ON PROPER SHOULDERS.

Representative Winston's Bill is In-

duced—Change of Assessment Day

Amounts to Little—Tax Revision

Cannot be Put Off—Legislators to Act

MR. EDITOR:—There is no subject of

greater importance now before the Legis-

lature of the Republic of Hawaii than

that of taxation.

The inadequacy of the measure

brought before the upper house

for the relief of the situation makes it

hard to credit the fact that the Gov-

ernment realizes how stern the neces-

sity is for a measure of taxation that

shall be not only adequate but rightly

based. No tax measure can be con-

sidered adequate and rightly based

which contents itself with imposing

burdens that will inevitably bear dis-

proportionately upon the owners of

small possessions, or which on the face

of it is bound to be considered by the

majority of the community as grievous

and unjust.

The plea that the demand for in-

creased income is great and the urgency

stringent does not justify the hasty pas-

sage of a measure that is saturated with

unfairness, and yet at the same time

does not meet the demands of the situ-

ation. In war there is no time to ask

nice questions as to the ownership of

this or that property, and if military

necessity demands the destruction of

the poor man's house and property it

has to be done remorselessly.

But to incorporate in a tax law the

severity, not to say brutality, that might

be excusable in a war measure would be

inexcusably bad generalship and bad

policy.

It is of all problems the most simple

to devise a measure of taxation that

shall lay heavy and unfair burdens on

the poor man and the owner of small

possessions. Most anybody, even the

most witless, can get up a license tax

that shall compel the butcher, the baker

and the candle-stick maker to pay a

good round sum into the national treas-

ury for the privilege of practicing his

calling.

That is a measure in which the grand

Turk can give us points and go us one

better every day in the week. But it is

not wise legislation.

Hawaii is rich, not only in natural

resources but in the income from in-

vested capital. Any measure of taxation

which falls to search out and make

suitable demands upon the large in-

comes that flow from capital, whether

coming to private individuals or cor-

porations, is from the nature of the

case inadequate and unjust. If sugar

is king, let it pay its way under the

Republic. Noblesse oblige.

The Minister of Finance in his report

for the year ending December 31st, 1895,

says that "the smaller holdings pay

more than their full proportion of taxes

on real estate; including those who pay

as high as \$250, they pay over fifty per

cent of the total assessment. . . .

Individuals pay \$92,267.76 on \$9,226,776,

and corporations pay \$85,379.39 on \$8,

537,939. Here again," says he, "the in-

dividual pays on a sworn statement of

argument in favor of refunding the na-

tional debt. By all means, refund the

debt if possible.

But is it any more discreditable

for a government to pay 6 cents for

money instead of 4½ than it is to suffer

the great factors of wealth to lie fall-

ow and pay no revenue, while at the

same time industriously titling the mint

apise and cummin?

Is it not discreditable to borrow

when the largest factors of wealth are

turning in no revenue, or an insuffi-

cient revenue, into the treasury?

An increased revenue means the pos-

sibility of more roads and bridges, more

rapid settlement of the country, the in-

flux of an intelligent Anglo-Saxon popu-

lation, the forward march of civilization

and a better standing in the world's es-

teem.

It will not do for the Legislature to

say it is getting late in the session, this

measure can wait. The Legislature is

called for the purpose of passing meas-

ures and enacting laws that are neces-

sary for the life of the nation. It will

be a failure in duty for them to adjourn

now and go home without doing the

chief thing.

Other things can wait. Give us the

progressive income tax. A. B. C.

AFTER YEARS OF SERVICE

John Cassidy Gives up the Govern-

ment Lights.

The Legislature Wants Too Much for

the Money—Constructed First

Telephone Line.

John Cassidy, for the past five

years Superintendent of the Govern-

ment electric light system in

Honolulu, tendered his resigna-

tion on Saturday morning and

will devote all of his time in fu-

ture as an electrical manager of

the Mutual Telephone Company.

Mr. Cassidy came here from

California nearly nineteen years

ago to superintend the construc-

tion of the first telephone sys-

tem, having resigned a similar po-

sition with a transcontinental tel-

igraph company to accept the one

offered him here. The terms of

acceptance included a return

steamer ticket to San Francisco as

he was afraid he would not like the

place. He visited Chicago and

Eastern cities during the World's

Fair season, and made a close

study of the latest electrical ap-

pliances connected with telephone

systems. Several of these were

afterward adopted by the tel-

ephone company of which he is Su-

perintendent.

Mr. Cassidy's resignation from

his position in the Government

was due to the act of the Legis-

lature compelling the incumbent to

devote all of his time to the duties

of that position. He was appoint-

ed by the late Harry Mackintosh

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH

Independent Order of Odd Fellows
Natal Day

GREAT TIME AT SANS SOUCI.

Proper Basket Picnic on Saturday—Excellent Arrangements—Place Crowded Until Late at Night—Enjoyable Sports for Children—Dancing.

The Odd Fellows' picnic at Sans Souci on Saturday was one of the pleasantest affairs in the annals of outdoor amusements in Honolulu. For years past it has been the custom to celebrate the anniversary of the order with an enter-

taimed themselves in a romp took them home, and in most cases returned to enjoy the dance which began at 8 o'clock. They had miscalculated the probable number of people present, for it was learned in a few minutes that provision had not been made for so many and there were not edibles enough to go around. The understanding was that each member should invite two friends to his family. The rule was not followed and that was the only cause for dissatisfaction during the day.

The members were well pleased with everything but that one mistake, and it was decided at the grounds that in the future the anniversary will be observed in picnics instead of indoor entertainments.

The Daughters of Rebekah, a woman's branch of the lodge of Odd Fellows, were very much in evidence at the picnic and did much to entertain the lady friends of the order on the o'clock and continued until 11:30 p. m.

At 10 o'clock a long table was spread in the spacious dining room, and as the crowd surged in it dawned upon the grounds.

Following is a list of the officers of the I. O. O. F. lodges in Honolulu:

Excelsior Lodge—Frank E. Nichols, N. G., L. W. Hough, V. G.; L. L.

MOKUAWEOWEO LIVELY

Encouraging News for Seekers
After Wonders.

COLUMN 500 FEET HIGH.

Visible on All Sides of Hawaii—First Seen by Mate of Waialeale 150 Miles Distant—Eruption Growing in Volume Hourly.

The most authentic news from the vicinity of the eruption came down by the steamer Waialeale which arrived here at daylight Saturday.

Chief Officer Atwater was on watch off Kaunakakai and no-

arrival by a series of earthquakes. But on this occasion her only warning was two slight shakes about 12 p. m.

On the morning of the 21st, when the mountain was clear of clouds, a mighty column of smoke extending thousands of feet into the air was beheld. When night dropped her sable mantle this column suddenly departed, as a mighty flame shooting into the vast expanse above. As the whole scene—wild, terrific, grand, magnificent, burst upon observers it brought fear and tense in its wake, and what is to be the outcome is asked by many who are anxiously awaiting further developments.

This is now the third day and the smoke and reflection does not seem to decrease.

From latest accounts from Kilauea there is hardly any change, but several shocks of earthquake are reported.

To Cultivate Beet Root.

It is reported upon what appears to be good authority that Claus Spreckels will bring out about 100 families from Germany, to whom he will lease his recently acquired sugar-beet land here. No one will be allowed to farm over 125 acres. The plan pur-

sued in beet culture in Germany will be pursued by them and excellent results are expected to follow.—Salinas (Cal.) Journal.

"How fallacious some of these proverbs are," remarked the sagacious man, indignantly. "Take, for example, that one about there being nothing new under the sun." "Is there anything really new?" said his wife. "Of course there is; don't you read the papers? Don't these X rays enable you to take a man and see through him?" "Yes, William, dear," she answered gently; "but any woman could do that before X rays were ever thought of."—Washington Star.

During the winter of 1893, F. M. Martin of Long Beach, West Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup, but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use this remedy and you will not find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief. It has been in the market for over twenty years, and constantly grown in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Look Here!

For prices and then come around and look at the articles quoted. It will surprise you to see how these goods can be sold for the money. It's simply because we are manufacturers and buy only from manufacturers.

Book Cases

\$3 and Upwards.

OAK TABLES,

\$2 and Upwards.

BABIES' HIGH CHAIRS,

\$3.

Handsome and well-made Solid

Oak and Plush Rockers

\$4.00.

Curved Seat Swinging Design

Rockers - - - - \$7.50.

Ironing Table - - - - \$8.00.

These tables are a folding, take apart and easy adjustable table that when not in use take up little of any space; the board is made to it sleeves, etc., etc.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE BUILDER AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. Box 891.

128 and 130 FORT STREET.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED CURE FOR COUGHS. No instance of failure in its use. Sold in large quantities throughout the whole civilized world.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALICE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. It is large sale throughout the whole civilized world.

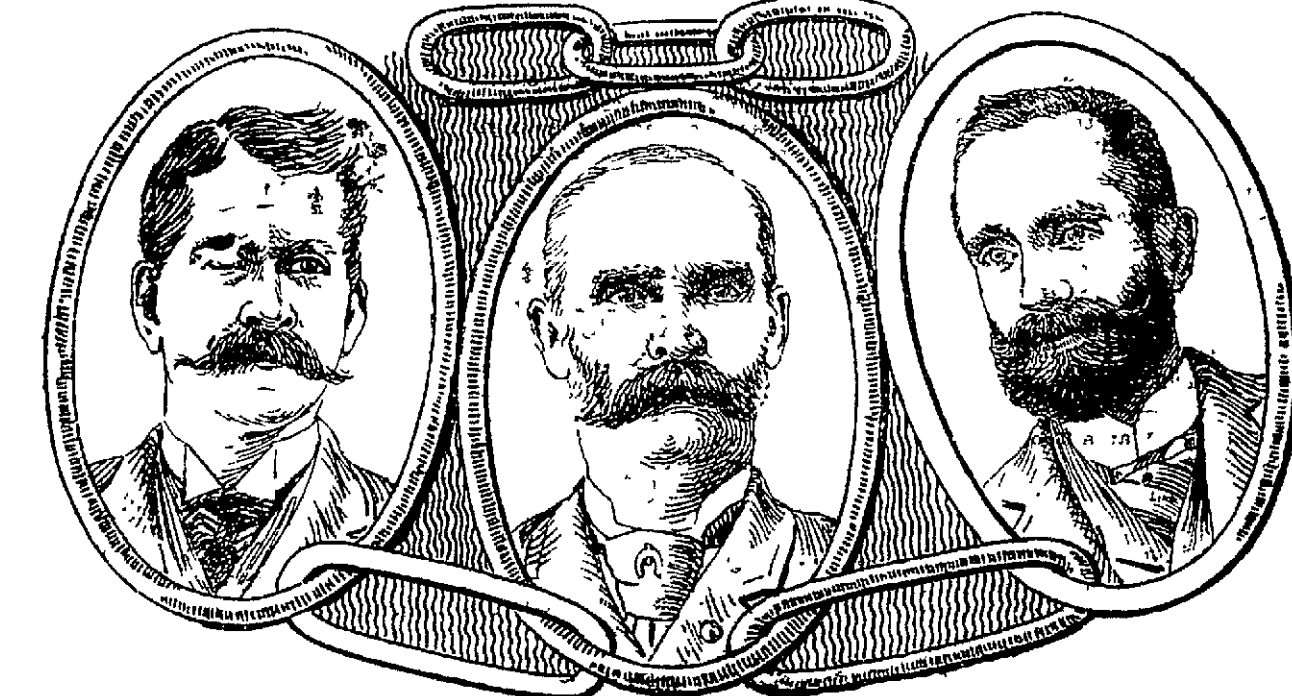
LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGHS QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS A GUIDE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London, on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. QUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c. SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPS COLONIES. Bottles 1s, 1d, and 2s 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.



J. F. SCOTT, N. G.
Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F.

L. L. LA PIERRE,
D. D. G. S.

F. E. NICHOLS, N. G.
Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F.

tainment in one of the lodge rooms, but as a change the committee decided upon a basket picnic this year, and the affair was a success beyond the expectations of the managers.

As early as 10 o'clock the tram-cars began filling up with men, women and children, loaded down with baskets full to the cover with good things to eat. By 2 o'clock the lawn at Sans Souci was crowded, and among the number were President and Mrs. Dole.

The committee of arrangements had provided for the amusement of the little folks by offering prizes for running, jumping, bike-riding and other sports, into which the youngsters entered with commendable energy. The prizes were of the sort that tempt children to turn themselves inside out to possess, and varied in value from half a dollar to five dollars. C. J. Fishel was chairman of the committee in charge of this part of the celebration, and saw to it that there was a fair field and no favors. Following is a list of the sports and the names of the winners:

First—100-yard dash for boys under 16. First, H. Kubey; second, W. Wright; third, Jeff Higgins.

Second—100-yard dash for boys under 14. First, Fred Wright; second, Frank Hughes; third, Wm Hughes.

Third—100-yard dash for girls under 14. First, Nellie Turner, second, Marion Wright; third, Hilda Wright.

Fourth—80-yard dash for girls under 12. First, Marion Wright; second, Hilda Fishel; third, Nellie Gallagher.

Fifth—80-yard dash for boys under 12. First, Fred Hughes, second, James Kubey; third, Wm Hughes.

Sixth—Bicycle race from Cooch's to Sans Souci. First Sam the Butcher; second, Jeff Higgins; third, Barnes (fell off before reaching finish).

Seventh—80-yard foot race for small boys. First, F. Schmidt; second, M. Foss; third, H. Lose.

Eighth—Post Office Race. First, Fred Wright; second, Wm Wright; third, T. Cummins.

Ninth—Post Office Race, for girls. First, Hilda Myhre; second, Clara Gertz.

Tenth—Running High Jump. First, W. Wright; second, Theo Fishel; third, Charles Wolf.

Eleventh—Rope Skipping Contest. First, Nellie Gallagher; second, Blanche Fishel; third, Addie Dow.

Twelfth—Three-legged Race. First, Kubey and W. Wright; second, Cummins and Weir; third, W. Hughes and Voeller.

Thirteenth—Bell Race. First, Wm Wright; second, Tom Cummins.

Fourteenth—80-yard dash for small boys. First, Fred Harrison; second, J. Kubey; third, James Herrick.

Fifteenth—80-yard backward race for boys under 16. First, Wm Hughes; second, James Herrick; third, Fred Wright.

Sixteenth—Babies race (60 yards). First, Howard Gallagher; second, Bertie Gallagher; third, Charles Dow.

Seventeenth—Rope Skipping Contest. First, Abbie Dow; second, Marion Wright; third, Clara Gertz.

Eighteenth—Rope Skipping Contest. First, Mabel Potter; second, Annie Dow; third, Blanche Fishel.

Nineteenth—Rope Skipping Contest. First, Abbie Dow; second, Agnes Lovell; third, Blanche Fishel.

Twentieth—Rope Skipping Contest for boys. First, A. Gertz; second, A. Myhre; third, Fred Voeller.

Twenty-first—Boys Running Race (100 yards). First, Fred Harrison; second, Edward Johnson; third, Jeff Higgins.

Twenty-second—80-yard dash, for girls. First, Marion Wright; second, Hilda Myhre; third, Mary Tolfsen.

About 5 o'clock the fathers or mothers of the younger children who had in-

La Pierre, Secretary, W. M. Graham, treasurer; Mark N. Kennedy, R. S. N. G.; W. C. Parke, L. S. N. G.; A. D. Marshall, R. S. V. G.; E. D. Crane, L. S. V. G.; Frank McIntyre, Conductor, W. J. White, Warden; George Johnson, Inside Sentinel; Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Chaplain.

Harmony Lodge—J. F. Scott, N. G.; C. T. Rodgers, V. G.; Geo. A. Turner, Secretary; J. A. Magoon, Treasurer; J. C. Lorentzen, R. S. N. G.; O. Sorenson, L. S. N. G.; A. G. Silva, R. S. V. G.; J. Wallin, L. S. V. G.; J. L. Dumas, Conductor; C. F. Herrick, Inside Sentinel; W. O. Atwater, Chaplain; Paul Smith, R. S. S.; Paul Voeller, L. S. S.



MRS. A. PETRIE, D. D. S.
Lodge of Rebekah (From Photo)

L. L. La Pierre is D. D. G. S. of this jurisdiction, the highest officer in the country.

Mrs. Petrie, whose portrait, taken from a photograph, is shown, occupies the same position in the Rebekah degree that Mr. La Pierre does in the other lodges.

CHANGE IN FREIGHTS.

It Will Attract Trade to the Sound Ports.

Albert L. Morris of Honolulu, brother of George E. Morris, ex-city attorney, and a member of the law firm of Winsor & Morris, is on the Sound on a business trip, says the Seattle Times of March 31. Mr. Morris once lived in Seattle, and was at one time receiving teller of the Seattle national bank. He went from here to the islands in February of last year and established himself in the feed, flour and grain business. He is now in a fair way to make a fortune.

He is a young man and proposes to stay by the new business in the land of his adoption. His visit here at present is to look up sources of supplies and arrange for regular shipments. He does a good deal of shipping away from the islands but it goes to San Francisco where the freights are much more reasonable than to the Sound. They are \$5 here, while to San Francisco they are but \$3.

Mr. Morris says that these must be equalized before the Sound can hope for any trade with the islands.

The Mokuaweoweo fever has spread like wildfire and now every one is anxious to get a look at the fire of that place. The Kinau took to Hawaii a number of people who made up their minds to go up on the day previous to the sailing of that vessel and some only a few minutes prior to time of sailing.

ticed a long narrow streak in the sky over Hawaii. A sailor on board, when his attention was called to it, gave it as his opinion that fire was raging on the mountains, but as the vessel steamed ahead and there was no change the conclusion was reached that Kilauea had broken out afresh.

Next day was spent at Lahaina, and enormous volumes of smoke was seen hanging over the mountain and occasionally shooting in a pyramid skyward. That night the Waialeale was at Kailua and the sight was magnificent. From the summit of Manna Loa the column seemed to shoot five hundred feet above the summit, and then spread out funnel-shape.

At intervals the column would disappear from view and everything would be dark for a few minutes, when the flame would shoot out with renewed vigor. This supposedly bright flame may have been the reflection of the crater fire on the column of steam at times when the lava was boiling to the surface of the crater.

Officers of the Iwili, which arrived Sunday morning, report the conditions of the eruption nearly the same as when Chief Officer Atwater saw it, but the news is of a character which corroborates the opinion that the fire is in the main crater and has not yet burst from the sides as is the case when a flow occurs. The Iwili visited ports on the windward side of the island while the Waialeale took the leeward of the island and went as far around as Honuapo, from which place the fire was, apparently, the same as when the steamer was on the Kona coast.

As to the probability of an overflow, opinions differ. A gentleman who lived at Naalehu during the flow of 1887 does not believe there will be a flow because at the last one he says that the mountain shook for several days before the fire appeared, and when it belched forth it was on the side, while this time there has been no severe shock and the lava will probably boil in the crater until it disappears as mysteriously and suddenly as it came.

A scientific man who has studied volcanoes believes the shaking will come when the lava boils to the top of the crater. He believes that the Hall will bring down reports of severe shocks.

AS SEEN FROM KAU
Graphic Description of First View.
One Slight Shock.

PAHALA (Kau, Hawaii), April 24.—On the night of the 20th inst. fire appeared in the crater of Mokuaweoweo.

It is generally Pele's custom when making her appearance in Mokuaweoweo to announce her



The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

What Do You Want?

WE KNOW! You want to make money, of course. So do we. But how? USE OUR SHOES. HUMPH! That is what the other fellow says. Well, let him say it. We MEAN it, and will prove it—give us the opportunity. Nobody ever accused us of copying anybody.

"PRINCESS."

—\$3.00 to \$4.50—



What Is It?

IS IT

HENRY CLAY,

BOCK & CO.,

LA AFRICANA,

VERA CRUZ,

OWL, or

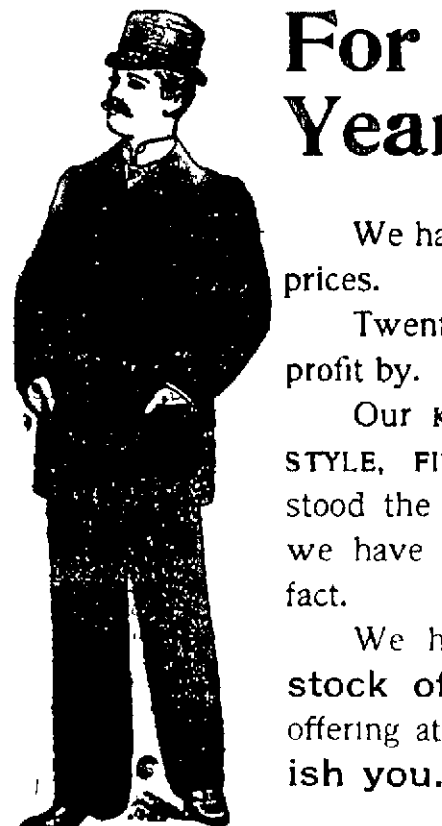
MANILA Cigar he Smokes?

It was bought of

Hollister & Co.

—IMPORTERS OF—

Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.



For Twenty Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

MONEY SAVING PLANS.

Senate Conference Committee
Favor Retrenchment.

REPORT READ ON FRIDAY.

Short Sessions in Both Houses—Duty on
Light California Wines—Cannot be
Removed—Bills Referred to Com-
mittees—Adjourned Till Monday.Senate met at 10 a. m., and after
prayer by Chaplain Peck the Act to
amend "an Act relating to duties on
legacies, bequests and inheritances"
was taken up, Senator Kauhane in
the chair. Act read first time and under
suspension of rules was read second
time by title.Under suspension of the rules Sena-
tor Brown from the Conference Com-
mittee read the following report:"Your committee of conference beg
leave to report that they met the House
Committee on 'Conference on the sev-
eral items of the salary and pay-rolls
appropriation bill and report as follows:
"The Conference Committee recom-
mends the concurrence by the Senate
with the following items referred to
them, same having been agreed to by
the Conference Committee of both
Houses:"First—That the title to the bill be
as amended by the House, the same be-
ing required by Subdivision 8 of Ar-
ticle 70 of the Constitution."Second—Salary of Deputy Marshal
pass at \$3,500, and additional salary of
Deputy Marshal for January, February,
March and April, 1896, \$100."Third—Salary of Deputy Sheriff at
Hawaii at \$3,000."Fourth—Salary of Deputy Sheriff at
Maui, \$2,400."Fifth—Pay of police of Kauai at
\$15,000."Sixth—Pay of jailors, guards and
lunas of prisoners, \$55,000."Seventh—Pay of Secretary and sub-
agent of Land Commission, \$4,200."Eighth—Additional salary Secretary
and sub-agent Fifth Land District for
January, February, March and April,
1896, \$100."Ninth—Salary of first assistant clerk
\$4,200."Tenth—Strike out the item "Addi-
tional salary of first assistant clerk for
January, February, March and April,
1896, \$33.32.""Eleventh—Salary of second assist-
ant clerk, \$3,000."Twelfth—Additional salary of sec-
ond assistant clerk for January, Feb-
ruary, March and April, 1896, \$100."Thirteenth—Salary of third assist-
ant clerk, \$2,400."Fourteenth—Salary of clerk of land
records and copying patents, \$1,800."Fifteenth—Salary of Deputy Regis-
trar and copyist, \$3,000."Sixteenth—Additional salary of De-
puty Registrar and copyist for January,
February, March and April, 1896, \$100."Seventeenth—Salary of Road Super-
visor, Honolulu, \$4,200."Eighteenth—Additional salary of
Road Supervisor for January, Febru-
ary, March and April, 1896, \$100."Nineteenth—Electric light regular
pay-roll—One Inspector at \$125 per
month and that he devote the whole of
his time to the care of the Government
electric light plant."Dynamo men—One at \$80 and one
at \$65 per month; one lineman at \$55
per month; one station keeper at \$55
per month and two trimmers at \$55
each."Additional pay-roll—Superintend-
ent electric light works for January,
February, March and April, \$200."Recapitulation—Attorney-General's
department, \$380,420; Interior Depart-
ment, \$29,980.CECIL BROWN.
F. S. LYMAN.On motion of Senator McCandless the
report was adopted.President Kauhane appointed the
following members as a committee to
examine Government buildings: Hol-
stein, Lathrop, Hocking, Baldwin and
Horne.Minister Damon stated in answer to
Senator Schmidt's question regarding
the admission of California light wines
free from duty, that such action could
not be. The loss to the Government
would amount to something like \$15,-
000, and besides all countries must be
treated alike.

Adjourned at 10 45 until Monday.

House of Representatives.

When the House was called to order
yesterday morning it was very evident
that all of the Representatives present
were just in the right mood for work,
but as luck would have it there was
very little of that necessary article to
be done, so the Representatives did
what they had to do with as much show
as possible. This took them, counting
recesses and all, a little over three-
quarters of an hour.Rep. Bond reported for the Printing
Committee that House Bill No 24 had
been printed. The same committee
asked for further time on House Bill
No 19. Granted.Speaker Naohé announced the re-
ceipt of a communication from Rep
Richards asking the permission of the
House for an eight days' leave of ab-
sence. He said he had neglected to ask
the House on the previous day. When
the communication was read Rep Rich-
ards was speeding away in the direc-
tion of Hilo on the Kihau.Senate Bill No 8 announced on the
order of the day, but no items had been
reported on.Rep. Rycroft made a motion to lay
the bill aside. He thought the Tax billwould probably change its whole ap-
pearance.Rep. Kamaooha moved to take up
second reading of House Bill No. 24,
relating to unlawful sexual intercourse
and the provision of remedies for the
evils arising therefrom. Referred to the
select committee having other kind-
red matters under consideration.House took a five minutes' recess at
10:20 a. m.Rep Robertson presented the report
of the Conference Committee as read in
the Senate.Report laid on the table to be con-
sidered with the bill.House adjourned at 10:45 a. m. until
10 a. m. Monday.

KATE FIELD INTERESTED.

Will Not Return to Honolulu Be-
fore the 1st of June.Kate Field, writing from Hilo
under date of April 23d, states
that she has been to Puna and the
volcano and intends starting out
on a trip around the island, stop-
ping over night at the houses of
planters or natives.Miss Field has become deeply
interested in the sights and
sounds of the outside districts,
and does not anticipate returning
to Honolulu before the 1st of
June. She will then take in Maui
and Kauai, unless called home to
take up work in connection with
the Presidential election.

VALUE OF EXPERIENCE.

How it Helped the Haskell Family.

Father, Mother and Daughter all Profit
by it—A Peculiar Case.Experience is a great educator, and
when one comes to know a thing by
experience he knows it thoroughly.Experience has taught Philip J. Has-
kell of this city that good health is es-
sential to enjoyment of life. It has
also taught him, as well as thousands
of residents of other towns and cities,
that the intrinsic excellencies posses-
sed by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for
Pale People are such that they will in-
sure good health by imparting richness
to the blood and restoration to shat-
tered nerves.Mr. Haskell resides at the corner of
Verona and Lake streets, Oneida, N.
Y., and by occupation is a carpenter.When interviewed by a reporter at his
pleasant home he lapsed into a remi-
niscent mood and narrated his expe-
rience in a way that would go far to-
ward dispelling discredence in the re-
cital of a more mythical story. His
declaration, in substance, is as follows:"I am now fifty-two years old, and
during the greater part of my life I
have been sorely afflicted with catarrh
of the stomach. This disease continued
to make inroads upon my health,
threatening to entirely incapacitate me
for labor, until it was with the great-
est difficulty that I pursued a liveli-
hood. Before removing to this city and
while residing in Napanee, Canada, I
learned of Dr. Williams' great remedy,
but did not employ it until about five
years ago. At that time I was at work
on the new Devereaux block, and was
suffering from a general breaking down
of my nervous system, palpitation of
the heart following the slightest over-
exertion. Physicians and their treat-
ment afforded me no relief; in fact they
seemed to make matters worse. I had
to do something, and that without fur-
ther delay. Pink Pills were suggested,
and with little faith I began their use,
closely following the prescribed direc-
tions. Immediately relief came to me,
and after continuing the treatment un-
til about a year ago I stopped it—a well
man, my physical condition then being
the best it had ever been. I believe I
now need 'toning up' a little, and shall
again employ this remedy."Mrs. Haskell also experienced allevi-
ation from impaired health by using
Pink Pills. After seeing the remarkable
results obtained by her husband, and
mindful of her own weakened con-
dition, she began taking the remedy
and was soon able to perform her house-
hold duties, which had devolved to a
great extent upon others during her
continued illness. To use her own
words, she was "advanced in age about
twenty-five years," and now she con-
gratulates herself upon her youthful
appearance, notwithstanding her can-
did statement of being fifty-three years
old.Miss Daisy, the accomplished daugh-
ter of Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, a young
lady barely out of her teens, is also a
beneficiary of experience in using Pink
Pills. Suffering from a similar malady
to that which long beset her father, she
employed the same remedy, and is to-
day highly elated with the pleasing
results of the judicious use of Pink
Pills by both herself and her parents.The testimony of these people, well
known to Oneidans, cannot be ques-
tioned; yet should there exist a belief
against knowledge, there is ample op-
portunity to cross-question the relators.
As a parting salutation to the reporter
the family united in the declaration
"You can't write it too strong," which
stands out boldly in support of the ex-
perience of others who have employed
a specific that is not followed in use
by ill effects.An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills shows that they contain in a con-
densed form all the elements necessary
to give new life and richness to the
blood and restore shattered nerves.They are an unfailing specific for such
diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial
paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica,
neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous head-
ache, palpitation of the heart, all forms
of weakness, either in male or female,
and all diseases resulting from vitiated
humors in the blood.Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by
Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents
for Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers
in medicine.

OUR MAUI NEWS LETTER

Society Matters on the Second
Island.

MOKUAWEOWEO'S FIERCE FIRES.

Visitors From the States—Labor Agent
Leaves for China—Injured Man Im-
proving Under Dr. Raymond's Care.
Moonshiners—Spirits Captured.MAUI, April 25.—The April
meeting of the literary society was
held last evening at the residence
of Dr. Aiken of Paia. A large
number of people from the sur-
rounding villages attended this
most popular social function. The
chief event of the evening's enter-
tainment was a comedy in two
acts entitled "A Rice Pudding."
The dramatis personae were:

John Richards W. Nichol

Dr. Thivaita (a young physician) F. W. Hardy

Mrs. Richards (young wife of Rich-
ards) Miss Millie Beckwith

Marion (younger sister of Richards) Miss Nellie Smith

Ellen O'Shaughnessy (a cook) Mrs. S. E. Taylor

Several pleasing violin solos by
Morris Beckwith filled in the
time between acts. Directly after
the comedy Miss Beckwith and
Mr. Nicol appeared in the charac-
ters of an old couple, while the
former sang with proper feeling
that old and favorite song of Jen-
ny Lind, "John Anderson, My
Jo." The entertainment was most
successful in every respect.On Tuesday evening, the 21st, a
farewell party was given by Mrs.
P. J. Aiken in honor of Misses
blowers and Rea, who depart to-
day for their California homes af-
ter a visit of several weeks up
Maui. It was a "salutaguide" ev-
ening, the entertainment being
of the progressive order and con-
sisted of five different games—forty-
two, jackstraws, authors, tid-
dledeewinks and logomachy.During Friday evening, the
17th, a pleasing party was given
by Mrs. J. W. Colville at her beau-
tiful Paia residence. The twenty-
five guests were happily enter-
tained by the ever popular, pro-
gressive game of forty-two.Mrs. Heapy of Wailuku has
been in Malulani Hospital suffer-
ing from a broken arm.William Kinney, the victim of
the Spreckelsville accident, is still
doing well. Dr. Raymond has had
sole charge of the case from the
beginning.During the 20th a slight shock
of earthquake was experienced at
Ulupalakua. Fire and smoke on
Hawaii has been recently seen
from Captain Makee's plantation.Mesdames Colville, Loveland
and Lindsay depart today for a
brief visit to the mountain house
at Kaillili.Inspector Townsend is doing
Maui with quick dispatch. Dur-
ing the week he has visited Ke-
alahou, Keokeo, Ulupalakua, Ma-
kena and some schools in Wai-
luku district.Two doctors, Miss Green and
Miss May Green of New York
have been guests at Maunaloa
Seminary during the week. They
have visited Haleakala and Iao.Awana, a prominent Chinese
merchant of Makawao, recently
departed for China in order to
ship laborers for a Maui planta-
tion.The army worm has attacked
Hamakualoa, Makawao.

Weather—Pleasant and dry.

A tunnel for water is being
made by the Hamakua Ditch Co.
at Kaillili. It is to connect two
gulches 1300 feet apart; 1059 feet
has already been completed.On Tuesday night, the 21st,
Deputy Sheriff King surprised a
party of moonshiners in far Koo-
lan of Hana district. Four stills,
forty or fifty gallons of okolehau
and the four Chinese proprietors
were captured. The Chinamen
were taken in the act of distilling
their contraband liquor.Measles are breaking out here
and there in different parts of
Maui.Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy.This is the best medicine in the world
for bowel complaints. It acts quickly
and can always be depended upon.
When reduced with water it is pleasant
to take. Try it, and like many others
you will recommend it to your friends.
For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle
by all druggists and dealers. Benson,
Smith & Co., Agts. for Hawaiian
Islands.

"Success"

IS THE
PERFECT FILTER!

BECAUSE:

First—The filtering medium is Tri-
pol Stone which does not receive into
its pores the filth and germs it extracts
and which is always the same, no
matter how long in use.Second—The action of the filter
downward, from an upper to a lower
jar, passes the water, drop by drop,
through the air, restoring the oxygen
thereby which the water may have lost
from stagnation, confinement, or other-
wise, and imparting to it freshness of
taste, sparkle and vitality.Third—Its action is as rapid as is
consistent with efficacy. A too rapid
filtering does not wholly remove im-
purities.Fourth—Every part is accessible for
cleaning, and without laborious effort.
Thorough cleanliness is the chief re-
quisite of any good filter.Fifth—The jar being made either of
stoneware or porcelain insures water
being kept pure and uncontaminated
after being filtered.Sixth—Stoneware for those who de-
sire an efficient yet low-priced filter,
and the finest porcelain, decorated to
suit, enables the SUCCESS to accom-
modate itself to the wants of all in
the matter of price.Seventh—Its construction admits
also of its capacity being adapted to
suit the wants of all, from the indi-
vidual tourist to the largest hotel or
laundry.Since introducing the Success Fil-
ter, we have sold a large number of
them, and they give perfect satisfac-
tion.

This cut shows a sectional view of the

STONEWARE FILTER,
Styles 1 and 2.Set up ready for
use. There are
two crocks, each
of four gallons
capacity—an up-
per one having
placed in it two
blocks of Tri-pol
stone shown, and
a lower one, which
can be used as a
water cooler, if
desired.The block is
four inches in
diameter by the
same in height,
and is hollowed
out on inside.
This fits on a me-
tal tube, which
fastens by means
of the nut, shown
in separate cut, to
bottom of Filter
Jar. Block can be
lifted off tube,
cleaned and re-
placed in two min-
utes, and with no trouble
at all. Water passes from outside of block,
through the walls into the hollow chamber,
and from thence, by means of the Drip
Tube, into the lower receptacle.

STYLE 1.

Best Dark-Glazed Stoneware

Family size, as shown with an upper and
lower jar, each of four gallons capacity.
Hotel or restaurant size, 10-gallon top and
bottom crocks, with four blocks (quadruple
capacity.)

STYLE 2.

Best Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Same sizes as style 1.

Try one. To be had of

E. O. HALL & SON,

AGENTS.

Ask for

SWEET

MOMENTS

CLARETTES

LIGGETT & MORTIMER CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO. U.S.A.

Sold Everywhere

HOLLISTER & COMPANY,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

HAWAIIAN FERTILIZING COMPANY

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

All Kinds of Fertilizers

Phosphates,

Potash

and Ammonia,

Separately or in Compounds. In quan-
tities to suit Correspondence and order
solicited.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.

BLANK BOOKS MADE TO
ORDER AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire
Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed
agents of the above company are prepared
to insure risks against fire on Stone and
Brick Buildings and on Merchand-
ise stored thereon, on the most favorable
terms. For particulars apply at the office
of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.General Insurance Company for Sea, River and
Land Transport of Goods.Having established an agency at Hono-
lulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersig-
ned General Agents, are authorized to
take risks against the dangers of the seas
at the most reasonable rates and on the
most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a General Agency here, and the
undersigned, General Agents, are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers of
the seas at the most reasonable rates and
on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-
serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-
serve, reichsmarks 8,850,000Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

2—Paid-up Capital, £87,500 0 0

3—Fire Funds, £2,410,992 7 3

4—Life and Annuity Funds, £8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,546,858 18 7

Revenue Life and An-
nuity Branches, £1,359,821 16 9

£2,906,679 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and
Life Departments are free from liability in
respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

W. H. RICE.

Stock Raiser

And Dealer in:

LIVE STOCK.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, - - - APRIL 28, 1896.

It is reported that the Attorney General is preparing a curfew act, and that the night of the small hoodlum is doomed. It will prove a most excellent regulation and one of the most needed pieces of legislation that have been presented to the present Legislature.

"Sibyl" presents, in this issue, many interesting and valuable hints for the consideration of the women of the country, and the men as well. Her suggestion of a 9 o'clock curfew for the benefit of the children of Honolulu is one that ought to receive more than passing attention from our law makers. What has proved a boon to the city of Oakland would be a God-send to Honolulu.

The Port Angeles (Wis.) Courier says: "If two United States naval officers saw a Honolulu doctor insult an American flag at a dinner party without calling him down, they are made of different material from their brother officers. The story must be incomplete in some quarter."

Much to the regret of the American colony in Hawaii the story is not incomplete in some quarter.

Notwithstanding that the country may be regarded as harping on an old string, we would suggest that some of our worthy solons present an annexation resolution during the present session of the Legislature. While it is highly improbable that the annexation question will come before the United States Congress at this session, it will be well to let the American law makers know before they go home for the Presidential fight that the people of Hawaii are anxiously and hopefully watching their movements.

A prominent writer has put a damper on the aspirations of the new woman by telling her that if she ascends to the plane of the masculine gender she must do it at the expense of her personal beauty. Her nose will grow red and pointed and her elbows sharp; in fact she will lose many of the more effective and much sought for charms, both physical and mental, that are now the blessing of womankind. Possibly this is the reason why some of the advocates of new womanism never had these charms to start with. It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

A suggestion has been made in the States that in all the large cities skilgraphic institutions should be equipped to which physicians and surgeons could send patients, and where, under their direction, cathode pictures of the desired portion of the body might be prepared, just as a physician now writes a prescription which is sent to the druggist to be compounded. The idea might be, with advantage, followed up here, and an outfit be purchased for the hospital. There can already be no doubt of the utility of the Rontgen discovery, and we, who are ever anxious to be in the van of progress, should have the advantage of the discovery as soon as possible. We have plenty of bright scientific medical men who can handle the process with effect.

PETTY LICENSES.

State Senator Perrin has set the Iowa Legislature to thinking by introducing a bill which provides for a license on alcohol consumers. Should his bill become a law, no citizen of the State will be allowed to obtain liquor over a bar who is unable to show a document stating that he has been duly licensed to obtain drinks across the bar in the regular manner. The license costs two dollars a year, and any saloon keeper selling to a person without a license is liable to a fine of ten dollars for each offense. Another provision is that if a protest is filed by any relative over fourteen years of age, the license may be refused. Senator Perrin has hit upon a decidedly unique method of stamping out the liquor habit, although we doubt very much whether any State in the American Union will pass any such law.

If our present system of license is to be continued such a law would just fit Hawaii. We cannot say that we heartily approve such a measure except for its good moral effect, but there is quite as much if not more justice in it as there is in placing a premium upon every line of legitimate business in the country. Of course the argument would immediately be made that a man has an inalienable right to pour whiskey down his throat if he wants to. If, however, a man cannot engage in business without paying an advance price for the liberty, there is no reason in the wide

world why he should not pay tribute for the continuance of an evil habit that has wrought more harm than any other in the category of sin and iniquity. Placing our population at 100,000, we can safely say that 50,000 indulge more or less often in a social glass. Seekers after larger national income might well devote their attention to the \$100,000 that might be derived from this source, rather than spend their time pondering over how much money can be squeezed out of the small merchant before he has had even an opportunity to count his income. The theory of our present petty licensing is all wrong from beginning to end, but if we must continue the system, let us have a little more benefit, be consistent and let no one escape.

PROGRESS, THE WATCHWORD.

Today the question of the loan bills will come up for discussion in the Senate. These bills will doubtless meet with opposition from the party which represents the six per cent. bondholders, but they should meet with the honest support of all who are desirous of decreasing our interest account and putting ourselves in a position to enable the Minister of Finance to find the means for carrying on our improvements. To talk of \$500,000 as the limit of the loan, which is the desire of the majority committee report, is, to our mind, simply childish. At least double that sum will be required for productive public works during the next two years. We can go on waiting and waiting till those who are grey-headed now are laid in the grave, and those whose heads are decked with curls have changed the color of their locks to grey, and nothing will be done but a little leak-stopping. If the broad policy of general improvement is to be carried out, let it be carried out now, and not waste another two years, and then goodness knows how many years on top of that, before attempting anything. The policy of letting things slide is suicidal. We believe there are those amongst us who are veritable Rip Van Winkles. We do not grudge them their sleep. Let them slumber peacefully, but do not let them insist that we all should join them in their slumbers. The party of progress must be to the fore and the sleepy conservative element should be informed that a young country like this is awake and must keep awake if it is to hold its own in the race for material progress.

ANNEXATION.

In a speech to the Mississippi Congress the Hon. Hugh Craig made an address upon the Hawaiian question, which contains some excellent arguments for annexation. He pointed out how important our commerce was. That of our shipping ninety per cent. was owned by San Francisco men; that our island coasters and most of our freight carriers had been constructed in San Francisco, Cook's Bay, Humboldt or Puget Sound. That ninety-eight per cent. of our exports have gone to and seventy-six per cent. of our imports have come from the United States. That the social arrangements of Hawaii are similar to those of the United States. That the religion of the bulk of the people is the same; that our children go to the colleges and universities of the United States, while the school system is modeled upon the lines of the free schools of the Great Republic.

Hugh Craig in this speech hit the nail on the head. The civilization, the religion, the commerce, the language and the education of these islands has come almost entirely from the United States. We are really, practically, a portion of California. How very different are these islands from Cuba. There the language is alien, the business methods alien, the population bred and educated in Latin and not Anglo-Saxon civilization. And yet there are people who strongly advocate the annexation of that island, but every word written in favor of the annexation of Cuba tells with redoubled force when applied to Hawaii. The time cannot be now far distant when the statesmen of the United States will decide that there must be an additional star on the banner of the Republic, and that that star shall represent Hawaii!

INCOME TAX.

From Representative Winston's bill he evidently intends to exempt incomes of \$2,000 from taxation. We think this exemption far too high. It is very difficult to estimate what the income of the people of this country is, but the mass of the people we may be quite sure have incomes of less than \$2,000. We are decidedly of opinion that \$600 should be the limit of exemption. In England the limit is £150. In Japan, as stated in these columns a few days ago, the limit is \$300. The \$600 which an advocate seems a proper mean and must be borne in mind that \$600 is the qualification for a voter for nobles. It is not just that a fair average income should not be taxed. Exempting \$2,000 per annum would exempt most of the government employees ex-

cept the heads of departments and we believe that those gentlemen, so employed, should pay their fair average of taxation. Among the school teachers only two would be taxed. But we would have the rate for incomes up to \$2,000 a light one, which is say one per cent and the rate upon incomes over \$2,000 at least three per cent. As the bill puts it a \$4,000 income would pay three per cent. and that we think very high, while three per cent. on an income of \$20,000 would be a mere bagatelle.

The provisions of the bill with regard to corporations are to the point. They effectually make it dangerous to give fraudulent or false returns, and more, if a corporation refuses to give up its books for inspection, its income will be calculated to the best ability of the assessor and 100 per cent. added. This will cause people to be very careful how they refuse.

By the change proposed the seventy-nine corporations in Hawaii which paid in taxes \$85,379.39 last year according to the table in the report of the Minister of Finance would next year pay close on to \$162,000 or very nearly double what they do now, but our estimate of the net income is probably too small. We have figured the net income from sugar alone at \$5,400,000. We have purposely put the amount low because it shows with more startling clearness how necessary it is for us to have a change in the tax law.

REFUNDING.

The Senate committee have not covered themselves with glory over the loan bills. The majority say that "the greater part of the bonds now issued are held here, and consequently the money collected as interest is spent here. In the event of consolidation of the whole debt . . . the interest would be sent away and would thus be a continual drain upon the country." And in the very next sentence they say, "a consolidation of the public debt . . . should take place some time, but the matter should be more looked into."

If consolidation is going to be a drain upon the country now, we fail to see how it is going to be less of a drain a couple of years hence. The argument does not hang together. If it is a disadvantage now, how is it going to be an advantage then, and yet they consider it an advantage for they say "it will be a great saving of interest to the country." However, they are willing that a loan of \$500,000 should be made here at the 6 per cent. rate of interest. We will venture to say that if such a bill is brought into the Senate, the senators won't know their bond bill when it is returned to them from the House.

Mr. Schmidt, in the minority report, makes a very clear argument and his remark that "although favoring Hawaiian investors, no terms can be made which will be solely beneficial to the parties" hits the nail on the head.

THE TRUST, NOT HAWAII.

The last effusion on the reciprocity treaty in the San Francisco Chronicle indicates clearly that our California contemporary has launched forth into a campaign to do what it can to injure our trade relations with the United States and, if possible, to finally educate its constituents to an open opposition to the continuance of the treaty. The arguments advanced by the Chronicle are entirely unworthy of such a supposedly able journal, and tend to a complete misrepresentation of the friendly attitude of the merchants of this country. While we shall give a more detailed attention to the statements made by the Chronicle, there are certain glaring errors made in the course of its attack upon this country that are immediately apparent to any person who will take the time to run over the facts and figures given in the report of our customs department.

The Chronicle says that before the treaty was made San Francisco was promised all kinds of prosperity in consequence of increased trade with Hawaii, also that San Francisco sugar was to be cheaper. It is claimed that the prosperity has not been forthcoming and that the people of California pay as much for their sugar as they ever did.

We have not the figures at hand showing what proportion of our imports come from San Francisco, but if the Pacific Coast does not profit by Hawaiian trade we would like to know what section of this mundane spheroid does. Does it amount to nothing that 72.14 per cent. of the merchandise brought into this country comes from Pacific Coast ports? If California people have to pay as much for their sugar as New York citizens, the Chronicle must look nearer home than Hawaii to remedy the evil. If the United States will allow refined sugar to enter its ports free of duty we do not doubt that Hawaii can give our friends across the water a few points in "cheaper sugar for the common people."

Again the Chronicle claims "that the

sugar men who govern the islands oppose reciprocity with American exporters largely for their private gain as partners in Honolulu commission houses. We have no hesitancy in pronouncing that statement as absolutely false. Could a vote of the "sugar men" and the Hawaiian merchants be taken today upon the reciprocity treaty, there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of absolute free trade with the United States. The principal trouble with a good many people of this country seems to be that they are afraid to reconsider the reciprocity treaty for fear our ever-present enemies in the United States would combine forces and seize upon the opportunity to put an end to the treaty. Should the United States open negotiations with a view to obtaining more liberal terms from Hawaii, we do not consider that any opposition would be experienced from this end of the line.

So far as the price of sugar to California consumers and the shipment of Hawaiian sugars around the Horn is concerned there is not an item in the Chronicle's whole tale of woe that cannot be remedied by the Sugar Trust, an organization born in and carefully nursed by the United States. We are informed that there is an impression among some members of Congress that the sugar trust controls the Hawaiian Islands. We will not attempt a discussion of this proposition at this time, but we believe that this impression will be found to be at the bottom of the Chronicle's attack upon this country. We would suggest, however, that if our friends want cheaper refined sugar and less raw sugar shipped around the Horn they will do well to improve the conditions in their own country, break the power of a monopoly which is an American institution before wandering to these islands to make trouble.

A SANITARIUM.

The establishment of a sanitarium on these islands has often been talked of and as often it has come to naught. With a climate such as ours, it is a wonder that some specialist and capitalist has not pounced upon the islands as a health resort. The success of the sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, has practically made that city. A big sanitarium well fitted up and managed will bring hundreds of people to our shores. And these people would spend a large sum of money yearly among the merchants and business men of this country.

We understand that an agent of the gentleman who owns the Battle Creek sanitarium is in the city looking up a location for a sanitarium, to be run on similar lines, here. In this every business man is directly interested and the agent should have every facility given to him to encourage him in reporting favorably of the enterprise.

Such a sanitarium would probably be situated at Walkikiki. A suggestion of Wai'anae or the Konas has been made, but in each case the answer has been that the places are too quiet. A person who is sick does not care to be buried alive before his time. Therefore we may feel assured that if the sanitarium is built at all, it will be built in the vicinity of Honolulu. Patients who are convalescing need amusement of various kinds and this can only be obtained in and about a city. Once let the tide set in and Honolulu and the Islands will soon become celebrated as a health resort. But we must be up and doing for ourselves. The pear won't drop into our mouths, we must put out our hands to take it.

TAXING PLANTATIONS.

Although we gladly give space to Manager Wolters of Lihue plantation, it must be admitted that we fail to see just what he is driving at. If any attacks have been made upon Lihue plantation, they have yet to be heard of in this office. It is with unalloyed pleasure that congratulations are extended to Manager Wolters and others connected with the plantation for the manner in which they have harbored their white colony, endeavored to preserve the natural resources of their district and bring waste land under cultivation.

Mr. Wolters must labor under some sort of an hallucination if he thinks that the people and the newspapers of Honolulu do not recognize the importance of the sugar plantations. In fact, their value is fully appreciated, and that is why an attempt is being made to equalize the tax burdens of the country. This paper has not nor does it intend to single out one plantation and say that that corporation is not paying as large a tax as it ought. Neither has the stock quotation been advanced as an argument. The reason why the sugar plantation has cut such a prominent figure in the consideration of the tax law is as clear as daylight. If anyone will take the trouble to look over the review of the tax returns given by the Minister of Finance. There it is pointed out that corporations pay

a smaller proportion of the taxes than do individuals. Nearly all of the sugar interests come under the head of corporations. No one with any thought for the welfare of the country wants to tax the sugar plantations out of existence, but it is desired that corporations, whether they represent sugar plantations or taro patches, pay their share in this taxation partnership of the commonwealth.

Mr. Wolters puts forward the oft repeated argument that the plantation pays the personal tax realized from the plantation laborers. This is very good. The country wouldn't get as much money if it didn't have the laborers. But we are seeking information. Is the question of the personal tax of the laborer taken into consideration when he is paid his yearly stipend? Does the personal tax come gratis from the plantation? Who is it that finally pays the fiddler in this case? Nothing should be held back in this taxation discussion, and if by reason of their coming under the head of corporations the sugar plantations are being misrepresented and abused, the country ought to be made cognizant of the facts as soon as possible.

ANNEXATION.

President Cleveland, in 1886, in his message to Congress, cited his reasons for a close and quick connection with Hawaii, and, as Hugh Craig says, the reasons are a hundred-fold stronger today than they were at that date. In connection with a renewal of the reciprocity treaty the President said:

"I express the unhesitating conviction that the enlargement of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized. As a result of the reciprocity treaty of 1875, these islands are virtually an outpost for American commerce and a stepping-stone to the growing trade of the Pacific. Any proposition to abrogate this treaty would, in my opinion, be most unadvisable. The paramount influence that we have acquired there, once relinquished, can only with difficulty be regained, and a valuable ground of vantage for ourselves might be converted into a stronghold for our commercial competitors. The importance of telegraphic communication should not be overlooked."

Again, on December 3d, 1888, Mr. Cleveland wrote: "In the vast field of Oriental commerce now unfolded along our Pacific borders, no feature presents recommendations for Congressional action greater than the establishment of communication by sub-marine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian group in relation to our Pacific States creates a national inter-dependency and a mutual comity of interest."

These were the views eight years ago. The position has only been intensified. This place is American in fact and should be so in law. It is all very well to talk of the "phantom of annexation," but the "phantom" is a very substantial entity. Though annexation has not come yet, assuredly it will come. Lord Palmerston, in the fifties, foresaw it when he said: "The time is not far distant when the natural course of events and the close commercial relations between the Hawaiian Government and the United States will make them (the Hawaiian Islands) an integral portion of the American system, either in the shape of annexation or of an American protectorate."

The time that so astute a politician as Lord Palmerston foresaw has now come, and we feel confident that it will be no two years that will pass before the question of annexation will be settled in the affirmative. There are some weak-kneed ones in the country, and some traitors to the cause, but the results are certain. Whether there be weak-kneed or whether there be traitors, the march of events is sure and annexation or protectorate is sure. Meanwhile, as has been urged before in these columns, our Government must be so carefully conducted that when we join the Republic we come with full, not with empty, hands.

KILLING THE REFUNDING BILL.

The Senate, or at least seven members of it, has done itself proud. The sentence may be ungrammatical, but it is to the point. Their action may have been eminently unpatriotic, may have been aimed at only keeping the dollars of interest in certain pockets, but it is also to the point. It has killed bills 18 and 19.

We have criticised Mr. Damon's financial policy in certain lines, but we do not propose to come now with any "we told you so."

Minister Damon in his funding bill had evidently thought out the question that was before him and the whole country. He saw a chance, it was more than a chance, it was almost a certainty, of reducing the interest on the debt of the country, and also, at very small expense, say \$20,000 a year, getting \$1,000,000 additional to carry on the very largely needed public works of this country.

Now let us look the situation squarely in the face. The Senators, or rather three senators and their following of four, saw this. Bills 18 and 19 provide for a chance of a lower rate of interest than six per cent. The prospects of the sugar crop are advancing with each mail that comes in. Cuba's crop, thanks to her insurgents, will be almost nil, and the island cannot recover for at least two years. We shall have among half a dozen of us \$750,000 surplus cash to invest, after paying every desire our hearts can wish. We shall even have \$50,000 more, but we won't talk of it. For the \$750,000 we can get six per cent. and the balance we will take four per cent. or even two and a half per cent. for. It is well to look for a rainy day. So they killed bills 18 and 19, and have kept bills 20 and 21 alive because those provide for a loan, and the country need not be afraid but that that loan—that six per cent. loan—will be taken up here.

The arguments made against the bills were trivial. Under the monarchy Senator Brown said \$75,000 had mysteriously disappeared. There were many other large sums that disappeared under that regime. He further said that the "people want a home loan." Now, as far as the "people" are concerned, all they want is a cheap loan. We have very little doubt that if the Government asked for a twelve per cent. loan the "people" (which read capitalists) would be very glad to withdraw large sums of money invested abroad and to re-invest them in Hawaii. Senator Brown said that he was convinced that no bonds of less than 50 years should be issued. This is exactly what the Minister of Finance proposed in bill 18. As for Senator Brown's fears about annexation, we do not think it is necessary for him to sit up nights nursing them. We should recommend the Senator to sleep comfortably, if he can.

With regard to Senator McCandless, we must agree with Minister Damon, a man down a well cannot see above the rim. As far as we can judge, Senator McCandless has kept down at the bottom of his well and has had a speaking tube up to the bondholders above. What the Senator heard we cannot say. But Senator McCandless is now famed for being able to act on a whisper.

The progressive element was bulldozed by the men who desire to keep things as they are. A certain portion of them became afraid and were willing to compromise on funding the London loan. Funding the London loan is a very nice little sop. Let the London people get 4 per cent. or 4½ per cent., but for gracious sake let the Hawaiian bondholder keep his six per cent. for two years longer. The howl from these gentlemen whose toes are trodden on is very dismal indeed.

We were sorry not to have heard the voice of Senator Wilcox on this matter. He is a large bondholder and should have given his views. His vote is of weight, but his voice would have been far more weighty.

Finally, we will say that the sounder we are financially the sounder will be our chances of annexation. If our financial situation, as proposed by Minister Damon, is sound, we can then take a strong stand when we come into the United States, and can talk not as beggars, but as men who have done their very best with the one talent that has been given them. If we recollect correctly, the gentleman that had one talent well invested got the command of many cities.

The Senate has truly "done itself proud," and now we trust to see some statesmanship from the House. Under another form the same question can come up there.

It might be well for the Foreign Office to notify its consuls in the United States that one N. B. Breckenridge is wandering around telling the most absurd stories about the method of obtaining land in this country, and that he is a person not worthy of the slightest notice. Breckenridge is a discharged school teacher. He obtained money on false pretenses in New York. He has represented himself as the head of a sugar bag syndicate, as a traveler for some Honolulu firms, and lastly as the owner of 1,500 acres of land in Koolau, Oahu. He hasn't an acre of land, is the head of nothing, and represents nobody. Some people think him a lunatic. However, his lunacy may take the form it did in New York, and Hawaiian consuls should warn firms as much as possible.

The necessity for the curfew law was emphasized by what was seen on Saturday night. At 10 o'clock there were at least one hundred children at the merry-go-round, most of them without their parents. Of these, thirty odd were girls ranging from eight to fourteen, and the rest boys. One of the girls was reported as "in liquor"—a poor little thing of but thirteen years of age. Surely a law such as the Marshal called for will be of benefit to the rising generation, and should meet with no opposition from the members of either Senate or House. We do not desire to preach or quote texts, but the texts are many and the preaching can be powerful.

AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Funding Bill Obsequies in Senate Yesterday.

NO DESIRE TO ECONOMIZE.

Talked to Death in Forty Minutes. Penal Code in the House—Rep Hanuana's Growsome Find—Street Extension Discussed in the Senate.

Senate met at 10 a. m. and after prayer by Chaplain Peck, roll was called and showed Senators Schmidt and Horner absent. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Senator Hocking read a petition from tax-payers on Maui praying for a road from Makena to Kula on that island. The petition set forth the fact that \$12,000 had been appropriated in 1892 for the purpose and not drawn. Further, that such a road would form a nucleus of good roads throughout the district.

Senator Brown moved that the petition be referred to committee. Carried.

Senator Brown presented the following report on the Contested Election bill:

W. C. Wilder, President of Senate—The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 24, being an Act authorizing the Minister of the Interior to issue a certificate of election to a candidate for election, when after the time prescribed by law for the filing of a request to stand as a candidate has expired, and it appears there is but one candidate, beg leave to report the bill pass. We recommend that the title be changed as follows:

"An Act authorizing the Minister of the Interior to grant a certificate of election in certain cases." The bill proposed to amend Act 8 of the Executive and Advisory Councils, relating to elections and contested seats in the Legislature and as that Act defines misdemeanors and other crimes under the rules and regulations by the President (and which are now the rules and law regulating elections as provided by the Constitution), as well as the mode of procedure in contested election cases, this committee think it advisable to change the title. We also recommend striking out the words "that the said Act shall be annulled by the addition of new sections, to be numbered Sections 17 and 18, to read as follows:

We also recommend striking out Section 2 and inserting in its place as follows "Section 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication."

CECIL BROWN.
F. L. LYMAN.

The same Senator from the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill governing corporations.

From the same committee Senator Brown read the report concerning legacy tax and recommended the bill pass.

Senator Holstein from the committee to whom was referred the Portuguese petition asked for further time to consider, also, asked if Executive contemplates amending Act of 1892, in relation to increased duties on wines and fermented drinks wherein sake would pay a heavier duty.

Under suspension of the rules Minister Smith read by title a bill relating to a permanent allowance to Kapiolani Park Association. Referred to Printing Committee.

Minister Damon presented a resolution providing for the cessation of sale of old stamps at the Postoffice after November, 1896. Referred to Finance Committee.

Minister Damon, under suspension of the rules, read a bill providing for the appropriation of \$750,000 for public improvements. Referred to Printing Committee.

In the regular order of the day, Bill No. 13, relating to consolidation of the public debt, was taken up and Senator Baldwin moved that majority and minority reports be read.

Senator Brown, for the purpose of bringing the matter to a discussion, moved the adoption of the minority report.

Minister Smith moved that the bill be taken up and considered section by section.

Minister Damon opposed the setting aside of any provision for the tax-payer or in retarding the work of improvement.

Senator Brown—While moving the minority report I do not want it understood that I am in favor of it. The committee does not think this is the proper time to act and because they have no data on which to calculate. The committee thought there might be some data furnished so they might ascertain what the actual cost would be to float the loan. But we are in the dark. We know what it cost to float the million dollar loan, and we know that \$15,000 disappeared mysteriously and to this day has not been discovered. I do not say this would occur again, but—a burnt child dreads the fire.

"We have as much confidence in the Executive as it is possible for any one to have, but I say we should be supplied with data, as it is we are working in the dark. We have information that the bonds are to be negotiated at a discount of 15 per cent and a commission of 2½ per cent. The Senate has no objection to the bill read by the Minister of Finance this morning. I have no doubt that the Senate will pass such a bill. In view of the possibilities of political union with the United States the committee deems the negotiation of a loan in London at this time would be ill advised.

Minister Damon—No money lender in New York, Boston or London will negotiate unless the person has a right to act and that is just what I ask, viz., an authorization for negotiating such a

loan. Until we have such right we cannot get an offer for the bonds. The Minister then read extracts from a letter he had received from an Eastern house on this subject, and again extracts from a speech by Mr Foster of the Canadian ministry. The latter showed how saving could be made in such loans and showed by Mr Foster the very points contended by Senator Brown.

Senator Baldwin could not agree with all that Senator Schmidt had reported on, but in the majority of what had been said he did. He differed with the Senator on the proposition to refund the whole debt, but he favored refunding the London loan under the terms proposed by Senator Schmidt. It would be a good thing to refund the London bonds and then create a popular loan. If the London bankers found we were calling in our bonds they would soon be willing to bid more for them. As to annexation, I am not so sure of it. It is a phantom we have been chasing for the past three years, and we may chase it for three or six years more without catching up to it. I am opposed to waiting any longer for annexation. We had better stand for ourselves in the matter of raising the money.

Minister Damon asked permission to read two points which would go outside the commercial or the dollar and cents part of the argument. After reading an opinion by Mr Foster on negotiating loans he said: "No Government wants to mangle with another that cannot manage its finances. If we negotiate this loan in spite of epidemics, in spite of revolutions, the United States will have a much better opinion of us than it ever has had."

Senator McCandless agreed with Senator Baldwin regarding the low price of the bonds in London. The bill as it stands reflects upon the credit of the country. He wished to float a loan at 4 per cent. to take up the outstanding 6 per cent. bonds. He did not make this motion idly, but after mature consideration and consultation with the financiers of Honolulu. This 4 per cent. loan can be negotiated in the United States with commission, and discount at 5 per cent., and it can be done without going to England. I know this can be done. Money has been loaned here at 5 per cent., and I believe the Government should obtain money as cheaply as a business man. Let us go out with the idea that our credit is A1, not that it is bad.

Minister Damon—The Chinese have a proverb that "when a man is down in a well he cannot see the horizon." This motion introduced by Senator McCandless is a direct slap at the Executive. He is endeavoring to block the Executive in its efforts to do that which will benefit the country.

Senator McCandless denied that he wished to hamper the Executive. He wanted the Government to go out with a good opinion of itself and get the loan at a rate of interest which he believed could be secured.

Senator Baldwin questioned if the loan could be negotiated over there at 1 per cent. less than mortgage loans are negotiated here.

Senator Brown opposed the Act at this time. He merely wanted a postponement until the next session of the Legislature. It will injure us to ask the bondholder to agree to consolidate the loan at 4½ per cent. and in the next breath ask for another loan.

Minister Damon—Then the Hon. Senator Brown is willing that the Senate take the responsibility for procrastination.

Senator Brown—I am.

Senator Waterhouse moved the adoption of the majority report. Lost by a vote of 8 to 5.

Motion to lay Senator McCandless' motion on the table was lost by the same vote.

Motion to adopt Senator McCandless' motion, which takes the bills back to the committee, with the power to make certain amendments, was put and lost by a vote of 8 to 5.

Motion to adopt the minority report was lost by a 5 to 8 vote.

Senator Brown moved that the bill be laid on the table. Carried by a vote of 7 to 6.

Minister Damon questioned the vote. Senator Holstein asked for a reconsideration of the vote, so that the ayes and noes be called. Carried. Following is the vote to lay on the table:

Ayes—Northrup, Hocking, Brown, McCandless, Waterhouse, Rice, Wilcox—7.

Noes—Kauahoe, Lyman, Holstein, Baldwin, Schmidt, Wright—6.

Senator Brown moved that Bill No. 19 be laid on the table with No. 18, as it is part and parcel of the same bill. Carried.

Senator Baldwin moved that Bill No. 20 be deferred until action is taken on loan appropriation bill. Carried.

Third reading of House Bill 22 was taken up and passed unanimously. Recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House bill No. 6, relating to the opening up of streets in certain localities, was taken up.

On motion of Senator Brown the bill was taken up for discussion section by section.

Senator McCandless moved that the committee amendment pass. Streets are opened up in the cities of the United States under the same provisions as in this bill. People there give up their property for streets in order that the rest of their land may be improved. It is of no interest to me to have land opened in another section of the city, and yet I am expected to pay for opening that street. If people who have cow pastures prefer to use their land for that purpose, let them keep them so.

Minister Damon thought the bill was faulty and should come in as an Act of itself.

Senator Waterhouse could not agree with Senator McCandless for the reason that whenever streets were opened the improvements there tended to increase the taxes, and in that way was a general benefit to the community.

Minister Smith opposed the amendment as recommended by the committee, as it would operate against the bill. There are cases here where to make the betterments pay the damages would inflict a hardship.

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Senator McCandless said it would have been better for the Government if this law had been in operation when the beach road was opened. Instead of ascertaining what the damages and betterments would be, the road was started, work went on and the Government must pay heavy damages in consequence.

Minister Damon thought the insertion of such an amendment to the bill would make it illegal.

Minister Smith offered an amendment to the effect that where the betterments did not equal the damages the opening of any street would be left to the Executive Council.

He thought the opening of streets was a great benefit to the masses. Some people here can afford to ride in carriages, but there are many who have to walk. The time would come when the amendment would work all right, but we are not ready for it.

Senator Lyman thought now was a pretty good time to begin. He cited his experience as a lot owner in a town on the outskirts of Chicago, a suburb not a quarter so large as Honolulu. He had paid for curbing, paving and laying sewers on his side of the street.

The Attorney General thinks it would bring law suits and judgments against the Government. This could not be, because nothing would be done until the property owners consented.

On motion, the amendment was lost.

Senator McCandless introduced an amendment to change the name of the streets forming part of or a continuation of the street known as Hotel street from the river to Thomas Square.

Senator Brown objected, as it must be introduced as a separate measure. No action taken.

On motion of Senator McCandless the name of Young street was erased and Hotel inserted in the schedule.

Senator Brown suggested, when the extension of Queen street was discussed, that certain property be taken in, but was opposed by Senator McCandless for the reason that the route proposed by him was through swamp land and would be expensive, even though owners had agreed to donate.

The bill passed second reading and was made the special order of the day for Thursday.

Senate bill No. 24 was taken up. This bill refers to elections and contested elections. The report of the Judiciary Committee was read and taken up with the bill. The report of the committee was adopted, and on motion of Senator Brown it was made the special order of the day for Friday.

Bill No. 31 of the Senate was taken up with the report of the committee, which was as follows:

"The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Bill No. 31 being an amendment to the Act of 1890 entitled an Act to amend Chapter 31 of the Civil Code, and relating to the incorporation of stock companies for the purpose of carrying on business either for mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing, beg leave to report that the object of the bill is to add another line of business besides the three already named, that can incorporate and operate under the laws of 1890. This Committee see no objection to the bill, and recommend that it pass. Under this bill as amended estates may be incorporated and operated as such, and that disposition of estates has become quite universal in California."

"CECIL BROWN
F. S. LYMAN."

Bill passed and made special order of the day for Friday.

House bill No. 23 relating to tax on legacies, was taken up with recommendations of the committee, passed and was made special order of the day for Friday.

Adjourned at 3 05 p m

House of Representatives.

The following communication was received from the Judiciary Department:

"I forward herewith the concluding pages to the Chief Justice's biennial report. We had intended, at the time of issuing the main report as a reason for delaying the issuing of these pages to incorporate all the receipts and expenditures of this department for the period ending March 31 1896 but as by Act 2 of the present Legislature the new period begins with January 1, 1896, so we exhibit only the receipts and expenditures of the department for the twenty-one months prior to January 1, 1896 in order that our balances should agree with those of the Treasury for the period ending December 31 1896."

Very respectfully,
HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department

Communications from the Senate announced transmission of certified copy of Senate Bill No. 33, appropriating additional money for the expenses of the Legislature, also, passage in third

reading of Senate Bill No. 9 relating to internal taxes.

Rep. Rycroft presented several reports from the Committee on Public Lands.

First Report on House Bill No. 21 regarding prices. Committee recommended its passage. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Second Report on petition of Chinese residents asking for a piece of Government land upon which to build a hospital favoring the plan. Since a special Act must be passed to grant such a petition, committee recommended laying the same on the table to be considered with any bill that might be introduced regarding the subject. Report adopted.

Third—Report on the petition from residents of Hanalei, Hawaii, asking for an appropriation of \$5,000 for roads at that place, the sum of \$1,250 being considered too small. Committee recommended passage of the item at \$1,900 the sum originally in the bill and agreed on by the chairman of the Road Board. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Fourth—Report on the petition from Kula, Maui, regarding the use of water of certain streams in that neighborhood. Committee recommended referring the report to the Minister of the Interior, since it was not clear just what streams were meant.

Fifth—Report on the petition from North Kohala, Hawaii, asking for a road at that place. Committee found that a wagon road was needed and recommended that the following item be inserted in the Current Receipts bill: "Road from Honokane to Pololu, \$3,000." Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee as follows:

"Your Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 30, repealing Sections 1330 and 1331 of the Civil Code, beg leave to report as follows:

"Said sections of the Civil Code relate to the ownership of property of married persons upon a decree of divorce for adultery. The bill was introduced on the ground that those sections of the code inconsistent with the provisions of the 'Married Woman's Act' of 1888.

"We are of the opinion that that reason applies only to Section 1331 and we believe it would be unwise to repeal Section 1330 which protects the property of the wife when a divorce is decreed for the adultery of the husband."

"The Act to repeal Section 1331 of the Civil Code, relating to the ownership of the property of a married woman upon a decree of divorce for her adultery."

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

"Section 1. That Section 1331 of the Civil Code be and the same is hereby repealed."

"Section 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication."

Bill read second time by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Rep. Bond reported printing of an amendment to the Constitution.

Rep. Kamaoia propounded the following questions to the Attorney-General:

"What does the Cabinet think of the division of Senators on the islands of Hawaii and Kauai, electing four from the former and two from the latter, for the terms of two, three, four and six years, as will happen in the coming election set for the last Wednesday in September, 1899? How will these elections be held?"

"Would it not be a proper move on the part of the Cabinet to amend certain sections increasing the number of Senators and electing six from Hawaii and three from Kauai with a corresponding increase in the number of Representatives from those places?"

Rep. Hanuana propounded other questions to the Attorney-General as follows:

"First—Is the Government aware that a number of Hawaiians are living in grave yards and sleeping on the graves in those places?"

"Second—If such is a fact, what does the Government intend to do about it?"

Rep. Robertson reported for the Joint Judiciary Committee, introducing two bills these being the beginning of a series of bills making amendments to the Penal Code.

First—Act to amend Chapter 16 of the Penal Code relating to larceny. Passed first reading by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Second—Act relating to affrays and repealing Chapter 33 of the Penal Code, relating thereto. Read first time by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

First and second reading of Senate Bill No. 33, relating to additional money for expenses of the Legislature. Passed both readings and referred to the Finance Committee.

First reading of Senate bill No. 9 relating to internal taxes. Referred to special committee of five.

Second reading of Senate Bill No. 9 relating to promotion of fencing. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Minister Smith presented the following answers to the questions propounded by Rep. Hanuana.

"First question—Is the Board of Health aware that a great many people die without competent medical attention?"

Answer—The Board of Health is aware of the fact and has repeatedly called attention to the matter.

Second question—"What are the views of the Board upon the matter?"

Answer—It has been the policy of the Government for many years to employ physicians to reside in the various districts of the islands so that their services would be available to all. The Board of Health has endeavored to carry out the policy and to encourage all sick people to have medical attention. It will be seen by the reports of the Government physicians published with the report of the Board of Health that the services of the physicians more than in former years.

Rep. Kamaoia said that people in Kona had complained about the exorbitant fees charged by doctors. One man was made to pay \$100 for one visit. That was more than any native could stand. The people thought of

sending a petition to the Legislature but they were afraid that the doctors would get a down on them and perhaps give them medicine that might not be good for them.

Rep. Kamaoia said that one trouble with Hawaiians was that they did not go to the regular physicians in the beginning of any sickness, but placed themselves in the hands of quacks until they were in a dangerous condition when it was too late for any good to be done. Again there were many ignorant Hawaiians who did not care for the services of a physician, averting that only one teaspoonful of medicine was given causing the teeth to rot. What could be done in such cases? Strict regulations should be made. There should be more doctors appointed by the Government. In Kauai the people had set up a doctor's shop of their own with the probable result of a great many deaths.

Minister Smith said that there was undoubtedly just cause for complaint at times. A great many people who could pay for medicine were unwilling to do so.

Speaker Nao, announced the following Representatives as members of the special committee to consider the internal tax bill: Rycroft, Hala, Robertson, Kaeo and Winston.

House adjourned at 12 45 p m

LABOR SUPPLY COMPANY.

Thomas Evans Come to China for Labor—Chinese to Come.

Thomas Evans left for Amoy, China, yesterday by the Rio de Janeiro as agent for the Pacific Immigration Co., of Honolulu.

This is the company recently organized, with a capital of \$70,000, for the purpose of supplying plantations with Chinese laborers.

It is incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Hawaii with the following officers:

President, Lee Let, Manager for Yuen Chong, Vice president, Lee Chong (brother of Lee Let), Treasurer, W H Paine, Secretary, Theo F Lansing, Auditor, M Phillips.

The company has orders for 900 Chinese and by the time Mr Evans is ready to ship them he expects there will be orders enough to fill the vessel with them.

Yuen Chong, of which firm the president of the company is the manager, supplied labor for the grading of the Canadian Pacific railway and made a fortune out of it. The stockholders of the company include most of the wealthy Chinese merchants in the city.

ELEVENTH OF JUNE RACES.

Hawaiian Jockey Club Meets and Transacts Business.

The regular annual meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club was held at the Pacific Club last night. There were a number of members present.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: H. A. Widemann, president, J. A. Cummins, vice president, James G. Spencer, treasurer; Samuel G. Wilder, secretary, and Messrs. Hermann Focke, J. S. Walker and Seeley I. Shaw, members of the executive committee.

The program for the 11th of June races was fully discussed and it was decided that the matter should be referred to the executive committee to be put into concise form.

According to reports received from Kauai horsemen, there will be some very good running races.

On the whole, the Jockey Club thinks it has good reason to believe that this year's meet will equal any in the past. They hope that the horsemen on the other islands will respond heartily and make arrangements soon for coming to Honolulu.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Papa Plantation has a dividend notice on page 8.

William G. Irwin will leave on the Monowai.

The Social Science Association will not meet again until May 11.

A block of Ewa stock was sold Saturday at \$160. Offers at the same figure were refused Monday.

The remaining parts of the Castle memorial organ for Oahu College will arrive on the barkentine Archer.

Messrs. M. E. Foster, L. F. Marshall, and A. A. Marshall, were recently guests at the Coronado, San Diego.

The advertisement of the Pacific Hardware Company tells of a revolution in plowing by using the Secretary Disc Plow.

D. Howard Hitchcock, the well known artist will make photographs and sketches for the Advertiser during his trip to the volcano.

Miss Ida Mardin Rhea and Grant Sidney Waggoner were married at St. Andrew's Cathedral at 7 o'clock last night by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh.

"Bob" Atkinson met with a painful accident last night by being thrown from his horse. His injury consists of a sprained wrist which will probably prevent his taking part in the regatta.

Information was had at the Marshals office on Saturday that Wall Nichols, Company I B, Kerr and Iwakami had been notified to discontinue guessing contests as a means of increasing their sales.

N. D. Garstin has sold to A. Knudsen of the Hawaiian Islands his fifteen acre orange grove in Craffon the consideration being

\$15,000. The sale was negotiated by John P. Fisk, Jr. Mr. Garstin will take a few months trip to England, Scotland, Cal. & Italy.

March 27.

RUMOR AND FACT.

Representatives Talks About the Sunday Shooting Petitions.

A number of the House of Representatives who favor the Sunday shooting bill and recently of the petitions placed before the Legislature.

Rumor had it that 2,000 signatures to the petition in favor of Sunday target shooting had been secured in a very brief space of time. The petitions when presented to the House were said to have about 1,000 signatures. An actual count shows but 578.

The petition against target shooting had 473 signatures including a large representation from a majority of the principal business houses and property holders in town.

Truly it is easy to create a wrong impression by making a big noise of putting on a bold front.

Mr. George W. Tukey
Benjamin, Missouri.

Good Advice
Quickly Followed

Cured of Rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"I was taken down with rheumatism over a year ago. I was sick for over six months. Often I would have such pains that I could hardly endure them. A friend came to me and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took him at his word and got a bottle of it, and soon have taken eight bottles of it."

It Has Cured Me

When the doctors could do me no good whatever. After being benefited so much from this medicine I describe Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful medicine. I also advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism not to be with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a farmer, and the medicine has given me much energy and strength to perform my work." GEORGE W. TUKEY, Benjamin, Missouri.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. a box.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

BY AUTHORITY.

HENRY J. LYMAN Esq. has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Puna, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING
Minister of the Interior
Interior Office, April 24 1896
1754-31

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE

BY DIRECTION of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, notice of the following Resolution of the Executive Council is hereby given:

In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands

March Term, 1896.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII VS. LI SHAU.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and
WHITING, JJ.An Act to prevent foot-binding approved
July 26, 1893, held to be unconstitutional,
inoperative and void.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDD, C.J.

The defendant was convicted in the District Court of Honolulu on the 14th November, 1895, of the offense of "foot-binding," and appealed to this Court on points of law. The law alleged to be violated is Act 9 of the Republic, entitled "An Act to prevent Foot-Binding," approved on the 26th July, 1895. It is as follows:

"Section 1. The term 'foot-binding' as in this Act used shall be held to mean the compression, mutilation, injury or deformity caused to the feet of young girls; also the means used to so compress, mutilate, injure or deform such feet, as well as any attempt to do the same.

Section 2. Foot-binding is hereby forbidden and any person who binds or attempts to bind the feet as covered or intended to be covered by Section 1 of this Act, or who shall authorize or permit foot-binding, such person being a free agent, or in any manner be a party or privy thereto, or shall in any wise countenance the same, shall be liable, on conviction before any district magistrate, to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned at hard labor not less than ten days or more than two years, or both, at the discretion of such magistrate, or such person or persons may in place of such punishment leave the Hawaiian Islands at a time to be stated by such magistrate, and a return within five years shall be deemed to be a revival of the sentence suspended by such deportation.

Section 3. The terms hereof shall apply to all cases of foot-binding existing at the time this Act shall go into effect, provided the same are not immediately discontinued, and every continuation of such foot-binding shall constitute a new offense. Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve any person who has assisted or been privy to any foot-binding from all of the pains and penalties of the laws relative to assault and battery, maiming or any other appropriate law."

A motion was made by defendant's counsel to strike out all that portion of the charge that purports to state the offense, as the Act which the charge follows does not set out any punishable offense. The position taken by counsel for defendant is that the Act is incapable of reasonable meaning and is therefore inoperative and void, and on the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution counsel moved for the defendant's discharge. The difficulty with this Act is that it does not define "foot-binding" to be the compressing, mutilating, injuring or deforming the feet of young girls, but it defines "foot-binding" as the compression, mutilation, injury or deformity caused to the feet of young girls. If the compression and deformity is "caused" some one must have caused it, but the causing is not made punishable. The Act does not define the acts and doings of a person which, if done, the law makes punishable, but it states the result of the acts and doings as the offense or criminal act itself. It would be equally insensible to define burglary as a house which has been broken and entered, or larceny as goods in the unlawful possession of another. The inanimate object, as the house which has been broken and entered, cannot be punished. A nuisance may be abated, but it cannot be punished, though those who maintain it may be. The second phrase of Section 1 is even less intelligible.

Foot-binding is "also the means used to compress, mutilate, injure or deform such feet, as well as any attempt to do the same." In Section 2 foot-binding is forbidden and any person who binds or attempts to bind the feet as covered or intended to be covered by Section 1 of this Act, etc., is punishable. This means (if anything) that the resulting compression, mutilation, injury or deformity to feet are punishable and also the means used, which are, presumably, the bandages or other appliances. Evil conditions or results are not punishable; human actions which cause these conditions or results may be. The remainder of Section 2 might be capable of enforcement if we were authorized to take the ordinary meaning of the term foot-binding as the offense for which the Act prescribes punishment, but where the Act itself defines the offense, courts are restricted to the statutory definition, which seems to us to be insensible, and this renders the Act inoperative and void.

We held in re Brito, 7 Haw 42, that it is abhorrent to justice to punish a man unless the offense is clearly defined by the law and his duty in respect thereto made certain. It is our duty to give effect to this law if it is possible. But we are not to make a penal statute where none exists.

Having decided that the Act is inoperative it will not be necessary to pass upon other points raised by defendant's counsel or his criticisms upon other portions of the Act. Notwithstanding the latitude given to courts in construing an Act of the Legislature in order to ascertain its meaning and give effect to it if possible, we are unable to do so in this case without violently changing the plain meaning of the words used therein.

Defendant is discharged.
I, A. Dickey for prosecution A. S. Hartwell for defendant.
Honolulu April 14, 1896.

Mr. Archer an old kamaaina who was here in the early fifties and who is a great friend of Judge Widemann, arrived in the city on the Mlowena After leaving Honolulu in the early

days he went to Queensland where he became so popular that he was elected to Parliament. He is now on his way to Norway to spend the remainder of his days with his family and friends.

PETER CORNEY, MARINER.

A very interesting reprint of the narrative of trading voyages from 1813 to 1818 has been published by Thos. G. Thrum, and ably edited by Prof. W. D. Alexander. There is also a preface and appendix from the same pen. The narrative is by Mr. Peter Corney, descendants of whom are now residents on these islands.

Besides giving a very interesting account of the manners and customs of the Hawaiians, the book throws much light upon the doings of the Russians here in 1815 and 1817. There is an especially interesting account of the mutiny and piracy of the Argentine cruiser Santa Rosa, and her surrender by Kamemahaha to Captain Bouchard of the frigate Argentina. With the latter Mr. Corney took service and commanded the Santa Rosa during a predatory excursion along the coast of California, during which Monterey was burned.

In Alexander's History, pp. 163, 164, an account is given of the pirates, but

ROENTGEN'S DISCOVERY

Of Incalculable Value in Medicine and Surgery.

FLUCTUATIONS OF THOUGHT.

Possibilities Not Yet Known—Of Greater Usefulness Than the Phonograph. Universally Experimented in by Surgeons—Gall Stones Located by X Rays

Nothing more interesting has come before the world in this last decade of the century than Prof. Rontgen's discovery of the X rays.

The sensational phase of the discovery has now passed away, and the sober scientific discussion of it has now

A device has been found for rendering the shadowgraphs immediately visible. A. A. Campbell Swinton writes as follows to the British Medical Journal concerning his own method, which he entitles "Cryptoscopy"

"I have succeeded, by means of the Rontgen rays, in actually seeing the coins inside a leather purse, the metal instruments inside a closed wood and leather case, a coin through a piece of wood half an inch in thickness, and also through a sheet of aluminum. Photography was not employed, but the shadows of the enclosed objects were made directly visible to the eye by means of a fluorescent screen."

The apparatus consisted of a tube of opaque pasteboard with a simple aperture at one end, to which the eye was applied. The other end was provided with an opaque diaphragm of double black paper upon which, on the inner side, was laid a piece of blotting-paper upon the inner impregnated screen. The platinum cyanide fluoresced brightly under the stimulus of the rays on those portions of the blotting-paper where no shadow was cast, and consequently the form of the metallic objects was made clearly visible. Non-metallic objects were also clearly seen,

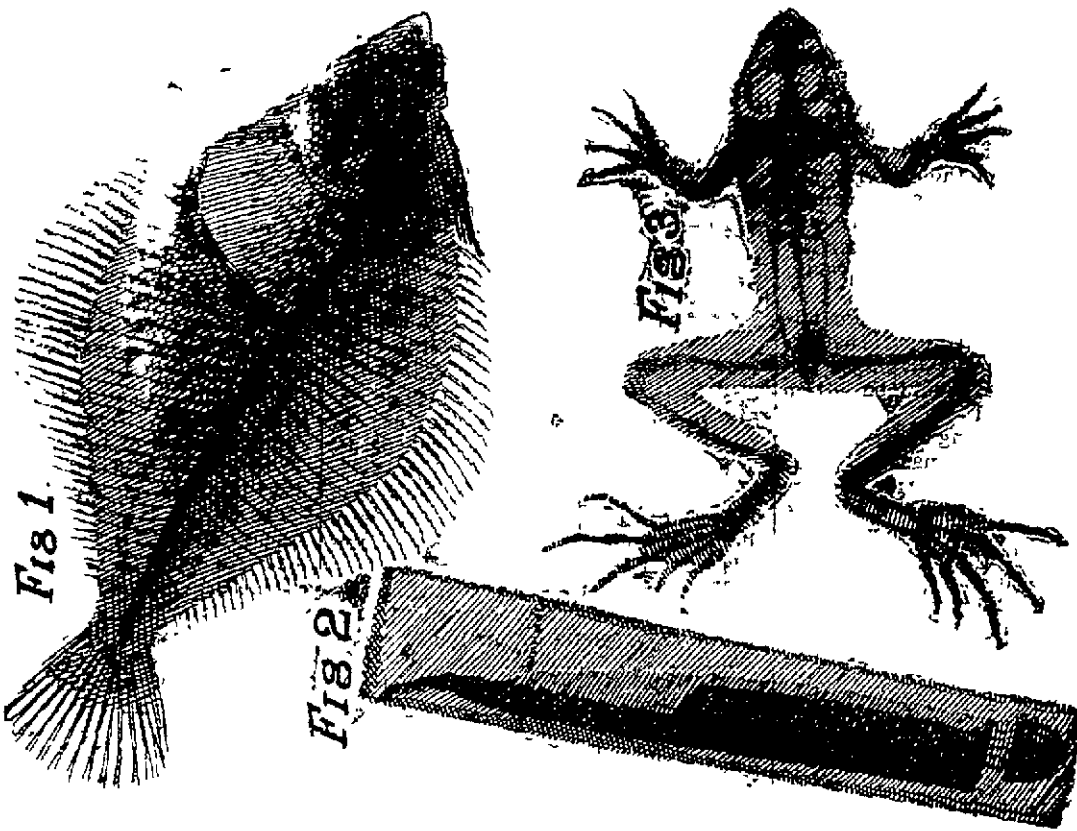


Figure 1—Bony structure of a fish photographed through the flesh. Figure 2—Razor photographed through leather case and bone handle. Figure 3—Skeleton of a frog photographed through the body.

the story now republished gives details which the Professor had not at hand when he published his history. From this it appears that the captain in charge of the Santa Rosa when she arrived here was not Captain Turner. A Captain Turner had fitted out the ship at the River Plate, on behalf of the patriot government of Argentina, and had sailed her around the Horn to prey upon the Spanish colonies of the West coast. His men mutinied and put him and most of his officers ashore at Valparaiso, a man named McDonald taking command.

They ran up the coast, destroying Spanish commerce. Eventually after plundering many Spanish towns, robbing, and burning churches, they deserted some forty of their comrades and under McDonald, who assumed the name of Turner, they sailed for these islands, which they reached in May of 1813. Here they sold their vessel to Kamemahaha for 6,000 piculs of sandal wood. Peter Corney seems to have got the full story from one of their number, and informed Kamemahaha of their character. The latter distributed the pirates among his chiefs, making each one answerable for them. The party deserted by their comrades arrived here in a small brig under the command of one Griffiths. McDonald made his escape on a whale ship, but the rest remained on the islands. In September the Argentina, a government ship, arrived in chase of the errant Santa Rosa, which was given up by Kamemahaha, together with her crew. Her commander, Bouchard, pardoned the crew, with the exception of Griffiths, who was shot on Waimea beach, Kauai, and three others who had escaped to Maui and were brought in by the natives. One of these was condemned to death, but reprieved.

Sailing from here, with Mr Corney in charge of the Santa Rosa, they proceeded to California. The complexion of the two crews were heterogeneous, to say the least of it. On the Santa Rosa, which was an American built vessel of 300 tons, mounting eighteen guns, were 100 men, of whom thirty were Hawaiians and the rest "Americans, Spaniards, Portuguese, Creoles, negroes, Manila men, Malays and a few Englishmen." The Argentina had 260 men, of whom fifty were Hawaiians and the rest of the variegated character of the crew of the Santa Rosa. They now began a course of legalized piracy, but it is quite a question whether the people of the harried cities saw much difference between the Santa Rosa under McDonald and the Santa Rosa in the squadron of Captain Bouchard.

In the attack upon Monterey it was an Hawaiian who hauled down the Spanish colors. They also sacked and burned two other towns further south. Mr Corney did not make much of his venture for on reaching Valparaiso in June of 1819 he wished to quit the service of the patriots and applied for his pay and prize money which he could not get unless he took his ship to Buenos Ayres. He declined doing this, and leaving his crew of non-descripts got passage to England. He returned to the Pacific on the bark Columbia and made several voyages between British Columbia and the Islands also engaging in the inter-island trade. In 1836 he died on the Columbia while on a voyage to take a responsible position in the Hudson Bay Company's service. His wife and family elected to remain on the Islands. His son died several years ago. His two daughters still reside here.

At present the only practical application being made is the medical or surgical. All the laboratories throughout America and Europe are busy with it, and fresh developments are being announced almost daily.

The Rontgen rays are certain invisible rays resembling, in many respects, rays of light, which are set free when a high pressure electric current is discharged through a vacuum tube. A vacuum tube is a glass tube from which all the air, down to one-millionth of an atmosphere, has been exhausted after the insertion of a platinum wire in either end of the tube, for connection with the two poles of a battery or induction coil. When the discharge is sent through the tube, there proceeds from the anode—that is, the wire which is connected with the positive pole of the battery—certain bands of light, varying in color with the color of the glass. But these are insignificant in comparison with the brilliant glow which shoots from the cathode, or negative wire. This glow excites brilliant phosphorescence in glass and many substances. Prof. Rontgen discovered that during the discharge other rays are set free, which differ greatly from those described by Lenard as cathode rays. The most marked difference between the two is the fact that Rontgen rays are not deflected by a magnet, indicating a very essential difference, while their range and penetrative power are incomparably greater. Exactly what kind of force has thus been discovered no one at present is able to decide. We only know them as X rays. But the key in the hands of the scientist must turn the lock of mystery a little further, and human knowledge become exact upon the point.

The most striking thing at present in this new photography is that it can penetrate flesh. Its power of penetrating a purse or a pocket to show what is enclosed within is striking enough, but at present such a feat is but like the phonograph, it has little practical utility. But the power to penetrate flesh is practical. We can see some instant good that may come from it. In fact, instant good has come from it. In Berlin, not only new bone fractures are being immediately photographed, but joined fractures, as well, in order to examine the results of recent surgical work. In Vienna, imbedded bullets are photographed, not probed for. In London a sailor completely paralyzed, and whose injury was a mystery, was saved by photographing an object imbedded in his spine. This proved to be a small knife-blade. Prof Czermak of Graz has photographed the living skull and is now at work upon brain study and Thomas A. Edison feels assured that he will be able to photograph the human brain and even show the fluctuations of thought. Prof Neur in Vienna has photographed gall stones in the liver of one patient and a stone in the bladder of another.

Some of the latest photographs taken by aid of the X rays are given in the plate accompanying this article. They were taken by Dr. Robb Professor of Physics at Trinity College Hartford. The Crookes tubes used were larger than ordinary, being pear shaped and eight inches long by four inches broad in the widest part. Figure 1 shows the bony structures of the body of a fish, photographed through the flesh. Figure 2 shows a razor photographed through the leather case, and the bone handle. Figure 3 gives the skeleton of a frog, also photographed through the flesh.

though more faintly, owing to their greater transparency to the rays.

In the United States a similar set of experiments has been carried on, with the result that the fluorescent screen responds so quickly that motion of invisible objects can be clearly seen on it. Prof. Edward W. Thompson of New York says:

"An experiment was performed consisting of opening and closing a pair of pliers which were absolutely invisible to the eye, but the shadow of the moving parts was clearly visible. These experiments would prove that with the present condition of the X rays the skeleton of a fish could be seen to move backward and forward in the act of swimming, as well as the skeleton of small objects while in motion, and performing the functions of life."

The Coronet's Passengers.

SEATTLE, April 13.—The American astronomical expedition, fitted out to take observations in Japan of the total eclipse of the sun in August next, arrived in Seattle recently from New York. They came in the private car of James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern line. The personnel of the party is as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Curtis James, Prof. and Mrs. James P. Todd, John Pemberton, U. S. N., Willard P. Gerrish, Dr. Vanderpool, Adriance, A. W. Francis and E. A. Thompson. The expedition will sail from San Francisco and cross the Pacific via the Hawaiian Islands in the yacht Coronet, owned by one of the party, Mr. James.

The Charleston Coming.

The United States cruiser Charleston is having more bad luck. After her recent breakdown at Japan a new piston was sent over to her by the Union Iron Works, and it was thought that she would soon be able to start for this port. She was about to sail when it was discovered that she had smallpox on board, and in consequence she was kept five days in quarantine at Nagasaki. The afflicted seaman was removed to the pest house and after that the officers of the cruiser had her thoroughly fumigated.—S. F. Examiner

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drugstore on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for indomitable rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agts. for Hawaiian Islands.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Noburn and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 124.

EAGLE HOUSE,
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NUUANU -- AVENUE

MR. McLEAN -- Proprietor.

Per day, \$1.50; per week, \$9.50. Special monthly rates. Finest location in the city.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Ports in the United States and Canada via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

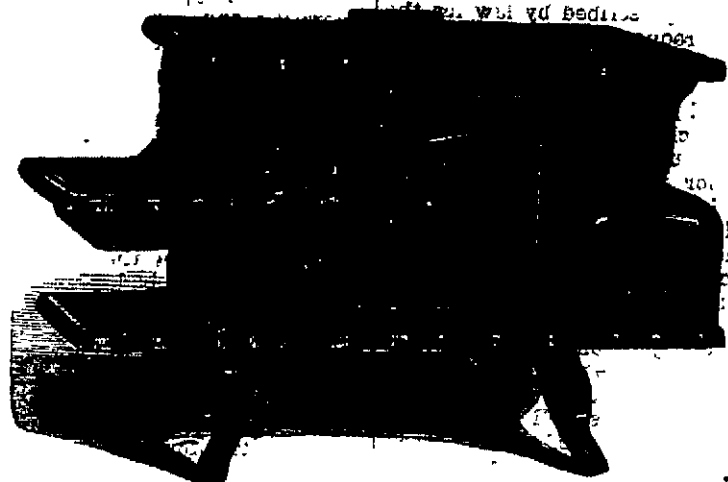
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LA.,

Agents Canadian Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Diamond Block, 75-79 King Street.

PATTERNS AND PRICES

Of the following dress goods will be sent to any address on request, viz:

FRENCH DRESS FABRICS, Imported direct from Paris, LOVELY DESIGNS.

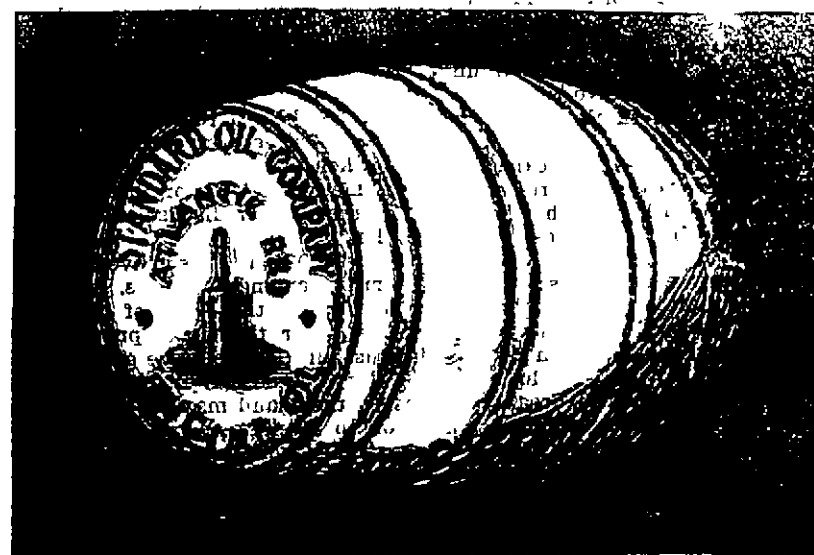
SCOTCH GINGHAMS In checks and stripes. : : : NICE TINTS.

NAVY BLUE and GREY SERGES, Just the thing for walking and riding SKIRTS.

All Enquiries Cheerfully Answered.

L. B. KERR, P.O. BOX 306, HONOLULU

HIGH GRADE Lubricating Oils



These Oils are without an equal. They supply the demand for a good oil at a moderate price.

ATLANTIC RED ENGINE—Is especially adapted to centrifugal machinery and high-speed engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER—For Cylinders, Etc.

CASTOR-MINERAL—For Steam Plows and

SUMMER BLACK—For Car Boxes, Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.



What an opening there is for a Woman's Association! Why do we not have an institutional affair with its headquarters, Associated Charities, Employment Bureau, reading room, lecture classes, committees, "days" and privileges? Race and class distinctions, religious or political cliques must be left outside its doors, which would be wide enough to include any woman who would join this commonwealth of charities-building. It must open its ranks to all women who recognize in themselves the home makers and housekeepers of their broader home of the city and the country, no less than of their own families. Its membership should run into the hundreds, with a list of four score classed as "active." Surely our earthly paradise can provide a hundred charming and energetic women who could unite for social, sanitary, civic, philanthropic and educational purposes!

To me its first allurements is the social economy of time, strength and carriage travel it would afford. I enjoy "calling," but I realize that I must drive two miles for every five calls I make, forty miles for every one hundred calls I leave! We could follow the precedent of club calls established by a western society leader, which admitted only club obligations. This presupposes that everybody belongs to the club. It implies a monthly tea, with a group of hostesses, varying from month to month. It means a delightful occasion where you meet every club member, and when you call on the hostesses and on all the others present. All formal calling is done away with. Whether you stir from your cool veranda to attend the tea or not, it would be counted to you for social righteousness, just the same; any loss would be all your own. Doesn't this strike you as an improvement on our present social exactions?

Our social obligations are not met in "doing our duty by our equals" and teaching a Sunday School class. There is our philanthropic work which the club would comprehend in a highly organized department, the Associated Charities. Besides the various benevolences now directed by our women, we should in committee study systematically the condition of our poor. I can not but believe that constant visitation, teaching and encouragement would increase the feeling of kinship between the different classes, if it did not entirely overcome class prejudices.

We should follow the German practice of caring for the unfortunate at our gates, especially the children. Each neighborhood would see to it that out of neighborhood purses, if need be, should spring the day-nursery and the kindergarten to house the little ones who are daily left to themselves or their vicious older companions. The neighboring city of Oakland has a 9 o'clock curfew to call the children home to bed. The bell's first stroke sends them scurrying through the streets like rats fleeing from a hostile pussy cat, only the children's pussy is a stalwart six-footer, and no quadruped. Why have we women not followed in Oakland's wake? Why is there no petition before the Legislature, no bill drafted to meet this evil? Why have we no 9 o'clock curfew to cage these young night owls who now fly about our streets till midnight?

At last accounts the struggling Woman's Exchange had not where to lay its head. Our club would give it a permanent home, and its rent would go into our treasury. It would then be a nucleus for lectures on cookery, chemistry of food, marketing, sanitary housekeeping and the fine art of economy or managing.

What possibilities loom up before us! There are city improvements to be suggested, cruelty to animals to be reported, industrial classes and lecture courses to be established, and some systematic attempt at social purity to be made. As for the stranger (?) who smokes in our tram cars, we should banish him from all but the open cars, and limit him to the rear seat. If I must be made miserable, I would rather take my chances with an island steamer than with the cigar smoked by the average individual in a tram!

We could start saving banks for school children and women who are self supporting. In connection with them we could have talks on the history, value and economy of money, and the responsibility that comes to its possessors.

Above all there should be a club room pure and simple, a place where any women and girls in the city might come and be sure of a cordial welcome, where they might have sympathetic and inspiring conversation, reading, music or games.

so keenly! Our girls will surely be voters before we mothers reach our allotted scores of years.

As club women we shall be abreast of the new education. We shall know the teachers who train our children, we shall visit the schools. On our weekly club calendar shall be the announcements of lectures in physiology, nursing and the care of children. We shall guard against the spread of whooping cough and measles by temporary segregation of the sufferers. We shall try to help the doctors prevent disease by more sanitary living.

Is not the fullness of time now come for a Woman's Club in Honolulu? Who shall have the credit of founding one? Who shall be the honored charter members? May one of them be

SIBYL.

THE SOCIAL SIDE.

Very seldom has Honolulu society been treated to such a delightful event as was the party given by Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Macfarlane at their beautiful Waikiki home Friday in honor of the coming of age of their niece, Miss Irmgard Macfarlane who has ever been a favorite especially among the young people of the city.

The house and grounds were most beautifully decorated for the occasion. Leading from the gate to the house and around to the beach was a string of Japanese lanterns casting a soft glow over the tropic foliage. The house itself, brilliantly lighted, showed floral decorations—artistic, rather than profuse. In effective positions were vases of different colored flowers or pots of ferns and palms harmonizing with the other decorations. The verandas surrounding the lanai were decorated with flags hanging in graceful folds. The Hawaiian Band under the direction of Professor Berger was stationed at the front of the house in a position just bordering on the beach and here dispensed sweet music for the dance on the spacious lanai.

Among those present were President and Mrs. Dole, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Minister and Mrs. Damon, Minister Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann, British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes, Mrs. Widemann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Renjes, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ballou, Mrs. Samuel Allen, Mrs. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Von Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Suhr, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. R. Adams, Lieutenant and Mrs. Harris of the U. S. S. Adams, Mrs. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. J. H. Wodehouse, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Diamond, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. Freeth, Mrs. Noonan, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cartwright, The Misses Widemann (2), Kate McGrew, Atkinson (2), Walker (2), King (2), Ward (2), Carter (2), Hapai, Lewers, Soper, Schaefer, J. M. Dowsett and wife, W. G. Irwin, Judge Widemann, Dr. McGrew, A. de S. Canavarro, Mr. Howard of the Spring Valley water works, Mr. Archer, M. P. of Brisbane, B. F. Dillingham, Carl, Widemann, Marshal Brown, Mr. Holdsworth, F. A. Schaefer, S. G. Wilder, W. Porter Boyd, W. F. Dillingham, W. C. Parke, J. S. Low, Sam Woods, M. D. Monsarrat, W. Lewers, W. Lanz, and a large number of others.

Another delightful at home was given on board the U. S. S. Adams Friday afternoon. The man-of-war was beautifully decorated with flags of all nations and bunting. Dancing was the order of the day, and for this the Kawaiaha Club played delightful music. It was a matter of special remark that the decks of the Adams are specially adapted to dancing. Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Ellis Mills received. Among those present were Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. S. M. Ballou, Mrs. Kilburn, Mrs. Cornish and Miss Cornish, Mrs. Geo. Robertson and Miss Robertson, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, the Misses Atong, the Misses King, Miss Rowena Dowsett, Minister Smith, S. M. Ballou, Armstrong Smith, Col. McLean, C. H. W. Norton, C. A. Brown, Hugh King and others.

There was a large attendance at the regular Ladies' Day on the grounds of the Pacific Tennis Club Wednesday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. Makee, Mrs. Parker, Miss May Atkinson, Miss Mollie Atkinson, the Misses King, Miss Hart and others.

Mrs. Herman Focke gave a yellow luncheon for Mrs. Palmer Woods Thursday at her home on King street. Those present were Mrs. Woods, Mrs. L. A. Parish, Miss Finkler, the Misses Parker, Miss Kulamann Ward, Miss Lucy Ward, Miss Moulder.

Lieutenant W. G. Miller, well known in society circles of the city, passed through on the Rio de Janeiro Thursday. Lieutenant Miller was here on both the U. S. S. Nipsic and Albatros. He has been assigned to the Asiatic station for duty.

Mrs. L. A. Parish of Ulupalakua, Maui, arrived by the steamer Kinau Wednesday morning. She is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Focke, King street.

A B Lobenstein of Hilo, entertained a party of ladies and gentlemen at dinner at the Arlington Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Wilder returned to their Hilo home on the Kinau after a short but pleasant stay in the city.

Mrs. Palmer Woods returned to her home on Hawaii by the Kinau Friday morning.



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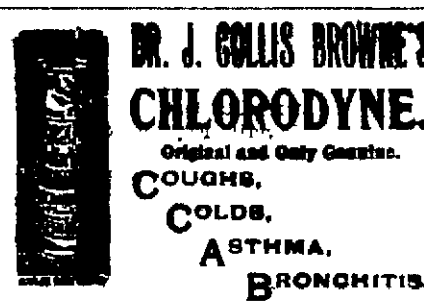
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Dr. J. Collins Browne's Chlorodyne, Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD, stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

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METEOROLOGICAL RECORD

By the Government Survey Published Every Monday.

Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Humidity.	Clouds.	State of Sky.
April 27	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
April 28	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
April 29	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
April 30	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 1	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 2	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 3	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 4	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 5	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 6	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 7	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 8	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 9	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 10	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 11	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 12	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 13	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 14	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 15	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 16	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 17	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 18	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 19	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 20	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 21	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 22	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 23	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 24	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 25	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 26	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 27	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 28	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 29	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 30	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0
May 31	80.0	10.0	75.0	10.0	10.0

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	April-May.	High Tide Large	High Tide small	Low Tide Large	Low Tide small	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
Mon	4.4	3.4	3.10	5.10	10.53	5.31	6.24	7.4	9.18
Tues	4.48	3.48	3.10	5.12	11.52	5.30	6.24	7.11	9.19
Wed	4.5	3.5	3.10	5.14	12.51	5.30	6.25	7.14	9.20
Thurs	4.52	3.52	3.10	5.16	13.50	5.30	6.25	7.17	9.21
Frid	4.55	3.55	3.10	5.18	14.49	5.30	6.26	7.20	9.22
Sat.	4.58	3.58	3.10	5.20	15.48	5.30	6.26	7.23	9.23
Sun.	5.0	3.6	3.10	5.22	16.47	5.30	6.26	7.26	9.24
Mon	5.03	3.63	3.10	5.24	17.46	5.30	6.27	7.29	9.25
Tues	5.06	3.66	3.10	5.26	18.45	5.30	6.27	7.32	9.26
Wed	5.09	3.69	3.10	5.28	19.44	5.30	6.27	7.35	9.27
Thurs	5.12	3.72	3.10	5.30	20.43	5.30	6.28	7.38	9.28
Frid	5.15	3.75	3.10	5.32	21.42	5.30	6.28	7.41	9.29
Sat.	5.18	3.78	3.10	5.34	22.41	5.30	6.28	7.44	9.30
Sun.	5.21	3.81	3.10	5.36	23.40	5.30	6.29	7.47	9.31
Mon	5.24	3.84	3.10	5.38	24.39	5.30	6.29	7.50	9.32
Tues	5.27	3.87	3.10	5.40	25.38	5.30	6.29	7.53	9.33
Wed	5.30	3.9	3.10	5.42	26.37	5.30	6.30	7.56	9.34
Thurs	5.33	3.93	3.10	5.44	27.36	5.30	6.30	7.59	9.35
Frid	5.36	3.96	3.10	5.46	28.35	5.30	6.30	8.02	9.36
Sat.	5.39	3.99	3.10	5.48	29.34	5.30	6.31	8.05	9.37
Sun.	5.42	4.02	3.10	5.50	30.33	5.30	6.31	8.08	9.38
Mon	5.45	4.05	3.10	5.52	31.32	5.30	6.31	8.11	9.39
Tues	5.48	4.08	3.10	5.54	32.31	5.30	6.32	8.14	9.40
Wed	5.51	4.11	3.10	5.56	33.30	5.30	6.32	8.17	9.41
Thurs	5.54	4.14	3.10	5.58	34.29	5.30	6.32	8.20	9.42
Frid	5.57	4.17	3.10	6.00	35.28	5.30	6.33	8.23	9.43
Sat.	6.0	4.2	3.10	6.02	36.27	5.30	6.33	8.26	9.44
Sun.	6.03	4.23	3.10	6.04	37.26	5.30	6.33	8.29	9.45
Mon	6.06	4.26	3.10	6.06	38.25	5.30	6.34	8.32	9.46
Tues	6.09	4.29	3.10	6.08	39.24	5.30	6.34	8.35	9.47
Wed	6.12	4.32	3.10	6.10	40.23	5.30	6.34	8.38	9.48
Thurs	6.15	4.35	3.10	6.12	41.22	5.30	6.35	8.41	9.49
Frid	6.18	4.38	3.10	6.14	42.21	5.30	6.35	8.44	9.50
Sat.	6.21	4.41	3.10	6.16	43.20	5.30	6.35	8.47	9.51
Sun.	6.24	4.44	3.10	6.18	44.19	5.30	6.36	8.50	9.52
Mon	6.27	4.47	3.10	6.20	45.18	5.30	6.36	8.53	9.53
Tues	6.30	4.5	3.10	6.22	46.17	5.30	6.36	8.56	9.54
Wed	6.33	4.53	3.10	6.24	47.16	5.30	6.37	8.59	9.55
Thurs	6.36	4.56	3.10	6.26	48.15	5.30	6.37	9.02	9.56
Frid	6.39	4.59	3.10	6.28	49.14	5.30	6.37	9.05	9.57
Sat.	6.42	4.62	3.10	6.30	50.13	5.30	6.38	9.08	9.58
Sun.	6.45	4.65	3.10	6.32	51.12	5.30	6.38	9.11	9.59
Mon	6.48	4.68	3.10	6.34	52.11	5.30	6.38	9.14	9.60
Tues	6.51	4.71	3.10	6.36	53.10	5.30	6.39	9.17	9.61
Wed	6.54	4.74	3.10	6.38	54.09	5.30	6.39	9.20	9.62
Thurs	6.57	4.77	3.10	6.40	55.08	5.30	6.39	9.23	9.63
Frid	7.0	4.8	3.10	6.42	56.07	5.30	6.40	9.26	9.64
Sat.	7.03	4.83	3.10	6.44	57.06	5.30	6.40	9.29	9.65
Sun.	7.06	4.86	3.10	6.46	58.05	5.30	6.40	9.32	9.66
Mon	7.09	4.89	3.10	6.48	59.04	5.30	6.41	9.35	9.67
Tues	7.12	4.92	3.10	6.50	60.03	5.30	6.41	9.38	9.68
Wed	7.15	4.95	3.10	6.52	61.02	5.30	6.41	9.41	9.69
Thurs	7.18	4.98	3.10	6.54	62.01	5.30	6.42	9.44	9.70
Frid	7.21	5.01	3.10	6.56	63.00	5.30	6.42	9.47	9.71
Sat.	7.24	5.04	3.10	6.58	64.00	5.30	6.42	9.50	9.72
Sun.	7.27	5.07	3.10	7.00	65.00	5.30	6.43	9.53	9.73
Mon	7.3	5.1	3.10	7.02	66.00	5.30	6.43	9.56	9.74
Tues	7.33	5.13	3.10	7.04	67.00	5.30	6.43	9.59	9.75
Wed	7.36	5.16	3.10	7.06	68.00	5.30	6.44	10.02	9.76
Thurs	7.39	5.19	3.10	7.08	69.00	5.30	6.44	10.05	9.77
Frid	7.42	5.22	3.10	7.10	70.00	5.30	6.44	10.08	9.78
Sat.	7.45	5.25	3.10	7.12	71.00	5.30	6.45	10.11	9.79
Sun.	7.48	5.28	3.10	7.14	72.00	5.30	6.45	10.14	9.80
Mon	7.51	5.31	3.10	7.16	73.00	5.30	6.45	10.17	9.81
Tues	7.54	5.34	3.10	7.18	74.00	5.30	6.46	10.20	9.82
Wed	7.57	5.37	3.10	7.20	75.00	5.30	6.46	10.23	9.83
Thurs	8.0	5.4	3.10	7.22	76.00	5.30	6.46	10.26	9.84
Frid	8.03	5.43	3.10	7.24	77.00	5.30	6.47	10.29	9.85
Sat.	8.06	5.46	3.10	7.26	78.00	5.30	6.47	10.32	9.86
Sun.	8.09	5.49	3.10	7.28	79.00	5.30	6.47	10.35	9.87
Mon	8.12	5.52	3.10	7.30	80.00	5.30	6.48	10.38	9.88
Tues	8.15	5.55	3.10	7.32	81.00	5.30	6.48	10.41	9.89
Wed	8.18	5.58	3.10	7.34	82.00	5.30	6.48	10.44	9.90
Thurs	8.21	5.61	3.10	7.36	83.00	5.30	6.49	10.47	9.91
Frid	8.24	5.64	3.10	7.38	84.00	5.30	6.49	10.50	9.92
Sat.	8.27	5.67	3.10	7.40	85.00	5.30	6.49	10.53	9.93
Sun.	8.3	5.7	3.10	7.42	86.00	5.30	6.50	10.56	9.94
Mon	8.33	5.73	3.10	7.44	87.00	5.30	6.50	10.59	9.95
Tues	8.36	5.76	3.10	7.46	88.00	5.30	6.50	11.02	9.96
Wed	8.39	5.79	3.10	7.48	89.00	5.30	6.51	11.05	9.97
Thurs	8.42	5.82	3.10	7.50	90.00	5.30	6.51	11.08	9.98
Frid	8.45	5.85	3.10	7.52	91.00	5.30	6.51	11.11	9.99
Sat.	8.48	5.88	3.10	7.54	92.00	5.30	6.52	11.14	10.00
Sun.	8.51	5.91	3.10	7.56	93.00	5.30	6.52	11.17	10.01
Mon	8.54	5.94	3.10	7.58	94.00	5.30	6.52	11.20	10.02
Tues	8.57	5.97	3.10	7.60	95.00	5.30	6.53	11.23	10.03
Wed	9.0	5.1	3.10	7.62	96.00	5.30	6.53	11.26	10.04
Thurs	9.03	5.13	3.10	7.64	97.00	5.30	6.53	11.29	10.05
Frid	9.06	5.16	3.10	7.66	98.00	5.30	6.54	11.32	10.06
Sat.	9.09	5.19	3.10	7.68	99.00	5.30	6.54	11.35	10.07
Sun.	9.12	5.22	3.10	7.70	100.00	5.30	6.54	11.38	10.08
Mon	9.15	5.25	3.10	7.72	101.00	5.30	6.55	11.41	10.09
Tues	9.18	5.28	3.10	7.74	102.00	5.30	6.55	11.44	10.10
Wed	9.21	5.31	3.10	7.76	103.00	5.30	6.55	11.47	10.11
Thurs	9.24	5.34	3.10	7.78	104.00	5.30	6.56	11.50	10.12
Frid	9.27	5.37	3.10	7.80	105.00	5.30	6.56	11.53	10.13
Sat.	9.3	5.4	3.10	7.82	106.00	5.30	6.56	11.56	10.14
Sun.	9.33	5.43	3.10	7.84	107.00	5.30	6.57	11.59	10.15
Mon	9.36	5.46	3.10	7.86	108.00	5.30	6.57	12.02	10.16
Tues	9.39	5.49	3.10	7.88	109.00	5.30	6.57	12.05	10.17
Wed	9.42	5.52	3.10	7.90	110.00	5.30	6.58	12.08	10.18
Thurs	9.45	5.55	3.10	7.92	111.00	5.30	6.58	12.11	10.19
Frid	9.48	5.58	3.10	7.94	112.00	5.30	6.58	12.14	10.20
Sat.	9.51	5.61	3.10	7.96	113.00	5.30	6.59	12.17	10.21
Sun.	9.54	5.64	3.10	7.98	114.00	5.30	6.59	12.20	10.22
Mon	9.57	5.67	3.10	8.00	115.00	5.30	6.59	12.23	10.23
Tues	10.0	5.7	3.10	8.02	116.00	5.30	6.60	12.26	10.24
Wed	10.03	5.73	3.10	8.04	117.00	5.30	6.60	12.29	10.25
Thurs	10.06	5.76	3.10	8.06	118.00	5.30	6.60	12.32	10.26
Frid	10.09	5.79	3.10	8.08	119.00	5.30	6.61	12.35	10.27
Sat.	10.12	5.82	3.10	8.10	120.00	5.30	6.61	12.38	10.28
Sun.	10.15	5.85	3.10	8.12	121.00	5.30	6.61	12.41	10.29
Mon	10.18	5.88	3.10	8.14	122.00	5.30	6.62	12.44	10.30
Tues	10.21	5.91	3.10	8.16	123.00	5.30	6.62	12.47	10.31
Wed	10.24	5.94	3.10	8.18	124.00	5.30	6.62	12.50	10.32
Thurs	10.27	5.97	3.10	8.20	125.00	5.30	6.63	12.53	10.33
Frid	10.3	5.1	3.10	8.22	126.00	5.30	6.63	12.56	10.34
Sat.	10.33	5.13	3.10	8.24	127.00	5.30	6.63	12.59	10.35
Sun.	10.36	5.16	3.10	8.26	128.00	5.30	6.64	13.02	10.36
Mon	10.39	5.19	3.10	8.28	129.00	5.30	6.64	13.05	10.37
Tues	10.42	5.22	3.10	8.30	130.00	5.30	6.64	13.08	10.38
Wed	10.45	5.25	3.10	8.32	131.00	5.30	6.65	13.11	10.39
Thurs	10.48	5.28	3.10	8.34	132.00	5.30	6.65	13.14	10.40
Frid	10.51	5.31	3.10	8.36	133.00	5.30	6.65	13.17	10.41
Sat.	10.54	5.34	3.10	8.38	134.00	5.30	6.66	13.20	10.42
Sun.	10.57	5.37	3.10	8.40	135.00	5.30	6.66	13.23	10.43
Mon	11.0	5.4	3.10	8.42	136.00	5.30	6.66	13.26	10.44
Tues	11.03	5.43	3.10	8.44	137.00	5.30	6.67	13.29	10.45
Wed	11.06	5.46	3.10	8.46	138.00	5.30	6.67	13.32	10.46
Thurs	11.09	5.49	3.10	8.48	139.00	5.30	6.67	13.35	10.47
Frid	11.12	5.52	3.10	8.50	140.00	5.30	6.68	13.38	10.48
Sat.	11.15	5.55	3.10	8.52	141.00	5.3			